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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Zaire

Two Dead as Security Forces Disperse Rally

AB3004182890 Dakar PANA in English 1814 GMT
30 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 April (PANA)—Two persons died on Monday in Kinshasa when security forces forcibly broke up a political rally organised by the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, an opposition group in Zaire.

Eyewitnesses said that many persons were also injured during the incident which took place at about 1 o'clock P.M. (12 hours GMT) on a major street in the Zairian capital. According to the witnesses, the rally marking the official outing of the political group was stopped by the commandos of the Presidential Special Division.

It will be recalled that a rally by the same group on Saturday to celebrate their "victory over the ruling party," the Popular Movement for the Revolution, was broken up with teargas.

In a statement on Sunday following the incident, governor of Kinshasa, Mr. Moleka Nzulama, [word indistinct] that the directive stipulating a seven day advance notice of the city administration before any public rally could be allowed.

Kinshasa Governor Denies Deaths

AB0105105790 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT
1 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 May (AFP)—The governor of the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, "today formally denied reports that two purported militants of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS] were killed yesterday," according to AZAP. The governor of the capital, contacted by AZAP by telephone, believed that "such allegations are contrary to the truth." He acknowledged that about 100 persons staged an unauthorized demonstration yesterday in front of Etienne Tshisekedi wa Malumba's residence in the center of Kinshasa. He recalled that an authorization was needed for political demonstrations and that yesterday's demonstration was deemed illegal. The demonstration was indeed broken up by the Security Forces, the governor told AZAP, adding: Their action left no casualties.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Security Forces confirmed to AZAP that no one was killed. It was learned from various sources and reliable witness accounts yesterday that the Security Forces had violently broken up a demonstration in front of the UDPS' headquarters and that two UDPS militants were killed in the incident. It is recalled that this political party was unbanned only eight days ago and its leader had been under house arrest in Kinshasa up until 24 April.

Mobutu Appoints New 'First State Commissioner'

AB2704094490 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1640 GMT
26 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Apr (AZAP)—By Presidential Ordinance No. 90/069 of Wednesday, 25 April 1990, the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has appointed Professor Lunda Bululu as first state commissioner [prime minister].

A technocrat, Prof. Lunda Bululu is a trained lawyer who obtained his doctorate degree at the Gens School of Law at the Free University of Brussels in 1976. He was, at that time, the first African student to obtain this academic qualification.

Like his two predecessors, namely citizens Kengo Wa Dondo and Sambwa Pida Mbagui, the new first state commissioner is also a product of the Free University of Brussels. Married and the father of two children, Prof. Lunda Bululu is 48 and hails from the Shaba Region.

It will be recalled that the new first state commissioner was for many years the legal adviser of the president of the Republic before his appointment in 1985 to the senior position of secretary general of the Economic Community of Central African States.

A man of rare professional competence, Prof. Lunda Bululu is admirably courteous and affable.

Since law abhors vacuum, while waiting for the revision of the present Constitution the new head of the executive will still be called first state commissioner. His associates, still in line with the Constitution, will be called state commissioners and secretaries of state.

The present appointment of a first state commissioner marks the beginning of the series of consultations that should lead to the formation of the cabinet of the Third Republic, whose program, as everyone knows, will have to be presented to the Legislative Council [parliament].

Mobutu Asks Governors To 'Rise Above' Conflicts

AB3004173490 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1650 GMT
26 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Apr [date as received] (AZAP)—Governors of all the Republic's 11 regions were granted audience on Wednesday evening, 25 April, by the president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The dean of the governors, citizen Mpambia Musanga Bekaja, contacted by the press after the audience, stressed that the talks were of particular importance as they closely follow the forceful message to the nation by the president of the Republic. He revealed that the regional governors received instructions from the head of state, who has decided to be above all the parties, to also rise above all (?base) conflicts during the current transitional period until the next elections.

The president of the Republic notably asked them to give the same facilities to the various emissaries that will be dispatched on a nationwide contact tour to set up branches of the three parties that will vie for popular suffrage when the time comes for elections.

Ruling Party 'Prepared' for Three-Party System

AB2504194690 Dakar PANA in French 1612 GMT
25 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Apr (AZAP/PANA)—Mr. Kithima bin Ramazani, secretary general of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], declared today in an interview with the press that the MPR is prepared to face the other political parties following the establishment of a three-party system, as announced yesterday by President Mobutu Sese Seko. According to Mr. Kithima, the militants are in high spirits and there is no reason for despair.

He went on to add that he had neither been let down nor left in the lurch by President Mobutu, the founder of the MPR. Regarding a possible monopoly of power by the MPR, Mr. Kithima stressed that his organization stood for the cohabitation of political parties. After stating that the MPR was not formed by a sociopolitical or socioprofessional group, he wondered how MPR members could today turn against their own party. Mr. Kithima was also unable to accept that there is any similarity whatsoever between the situation in East Europe and the situation currently prevailing in Zaire, pointing out that the MPR has ethics, a philosophy, and an organizational method.

Opposition Leader Sets Conditions for Reforms

AB2604130790 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The main Zairian opposition movement, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS, today in Brussels set three preconditions for implementing the reforms announced yesterday by Zairian president Mobutu Sese Seko. At a news conference, the movement's leader Mr. Marcel Lihau Ebua indicated that respecting these conditions is indispensable, otherwise there will be an intensification of the struggle to obtain the immediate departure of the Zairian head of state. Mr. Lihau called for the convening of a round-table conference, including all opposition groups with no party discrimination. He pointed out that such a conference would notably be charged with evaluating the criteria for the representativeness of all political forces before they are authorized to take part in elections.

The status of both the Army and the security forces, which the UDPS leader considers as being, as he puts it, in President Mobutu's pay, must be determined by this round-table. Citing the example of the Philippines, Mr. Lihau, in fact, fears an eventual coup d'état fomented by an army which has been trained to support just one man.

Finally, according to this Zairian opposition movement, the Zairian president should enjoy no special prerogatives that permit him to keep the mandate of life president or which protect him from being challenged.

Kisangani Reaction to Mobutu Speech Reported

AB3004174290 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0930 GMT
27 Apr 90

[Text] Kisangani, 25 Apr (AZAP)—Calm and tranquility prevailed entirely in Kisangani, the Haut-Zaire regional capital, before, during, and after the 24 April 1990 presidential message on the new political landscape for Zaire. Expressions of joy and notes of satisfaction were recorded from the majority of the 380,000 inhabitants of this town concerning the new deal in Zaire.

In fact, the citizens of Boyoma went normally about their habitual chores yesterday. There was the usual routine bustle in the markets and Wenze [unknown local term] shops and offices. Students from the university and other institutions in the town marched throughout the principal streets of the town to express their joy and called on Town Commissioner Malwa Mavita and his close collaborators to ponder the head of state's message and to draw the necessary conclusions from it for the benefit of the administration of their respective units while waiting for instructions from above.

The administrative head of Kisangani finally asked the area commissioners to ensure the security of persons and property in their capacity as representatives of public and local authorities.

'Satisfaction' to Speech Noted

AB3004211590 Paris AFP in French 1618 GMT
27 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Apr (AFP)—Zairians on the whole welcomed with satisfaction, but also with a bit of concern, the announcement of new democratic measures that have been decreed, but "the majority" still hesitate to break with "Mobutism," which has continued to live on since the head of state's message, observers noted today.

Although the national television has abandoned use of the terms "citizens and militants" in its newscast, commentators who still appear on television in abacost (the Zairian Mao-styled safari suit) still use terms such as "the supreme leader" and "father of the nation" in reference to Marshal Mobutu. The state radio has done the same in its news journals. The two media continue to broadcast excerpts of the lengthy speech by the head of state and have not yet given the floor to the opposition, which, for its part, has tried to make its voice heard through news conferences and publication of communiques.

Mr. Mobutu's speech, considered "historic" by the national press and which proclaims a reshaping of

Zaire's political landscape, has not yet brought about major "profound changes" in the Zairians' daily life.

Beginning 25 April, the few ties still available in Kinshasa's shops were sold at "cut-throat prices," and some Zairian traders flew to Europe on 26 April, according to economic sources, in order to bring in clothing which had been banned in February 1972 and which cannot now be found on the market. Both in the streets and in offices, some city residents have been wearing suits and ties since 25 April to show their "opposition" to the regime.

The appellation citizen has not yet disappeared from everyday language to give way to "mister." The people, who have for years been "trained" by the state-party, it was explained, are still scared about possible denunciations.

In Inongo Province (in the far north of the country), a subregional commissioner yesterday reminded his public administrative staff "to observe a revolutionary vigilance," it was reported by AZAP.

In Lubumbashi, students yesterday marched in total liberty through the city's streets, it was further announced by AZAP. The demonstrators brandished placards bearing slogans like "down with tribalism, down with corruption, long live freedom and democracy," AZAP stated.

Zairians are gradually stepping apprehensively and cautiously into democracy following the dissolution of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), of which they were until yesterday automatic life members in accordance with the provisions of this single party.

Labor Ministry Magazine To Resume Publication

*AB2504083090 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1215 GMT
21 Apr 90*

[Text] Lubumbashi, 19 Apr (AZAP)—The quarterly labor magazine, LA REVUE ZAIROISE DU TRAVAIL, which is published by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, will be revived on 1 May this year on the occasion of Labor Day. This was announced yesterday in the Shaba Region, in a statement handed over to AZAP by the regional office of the ministry.

LA REVUE ZAIROISE DU TRAVAIL, which will resume publication after a short break lasting a few months, is the official information channel of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Its goal is to inform both employers and employees about their rights and mutual obligations under the labor contracts, and also to place at the disposal of workers scientific information concerning the labor world and which can be of help to them in their professional activities.

To this end, citizen Mobonda Bangolo Nzeko, head of the Shaba regional office of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security stated that employers in the region may submit their labor-related articles for publication in the magazine, in while local enterprises may have their announcements published at a fee.

All activities relating to the REVUE ZAIROISE DU TRAVAIL, in particular subscriptions, forwarding of articles to Kinshasa for publication, and marketing will be coordinated in the Shaba Region by the regional office of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the statement concluded.

Returning ANC Officials Comment on Negotiations

MB2804095990 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 28 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent Peter Fabricius]

[Text] Cape Town—"We have come in a spirit of reconciliation, but not as petitioners. We have come as claimants on behalf of the people who have been kept down for too long."

With these powerful and emotional words by SA [South Africa] Communist Party chief Joe Slovo, the African National Congress [ANC] leaders in exile yesterday touched down on South African soil for the first time in nearly 30 years to attend next week's watershed talks with the Government.

"For those of us who left by the back door and are now entering by the front door, it is a remarkable feeling," said Mr Slovo, who fled into exile in 1963.

He was speaking at a press conference at Cape Town's D.F. Malan Airport moments after arriving on a Zambian Airways charter flight from Lusaka.

With him were several other exiles who had not seen South Africa for decades and who will form part of the delegation for next week's talks—ANC general secretary Alfred Nzo; head of International Affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki; Mr Jose Modise, Commander of the ANC's Military Wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe; and national executive committee member Mrs Ruth Mompati.

And though Mr Slovo talked of reconciliation, it was immediately obvious that the ANC delegation would take a tough line at the three-day talks in Cape Town starting on Wednesday [2 May]. Mr Mbeki indicated that the agenda should be limited to the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of political prisoners.

Asked whether he shared the Government's view that there should be give and take in the talks, Mr Mbeki said: "There is nothing to give from our side because we are not holding NP [National Party] members, nor have we proclaimed any state of emergency, and we have not passed any Internal Security Act."

He indicated that the talks agenda should be limited to finding ways of allowing all to take part equally in the political field.

This seemed to rule out the possibility of what the Government is sure to demand: a real commitment to peace by the ANC in exchange for the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of political prisoners.

Mr Mbeki expressed the hope that the talk would achieve results.

His father, Mr Govan Mbeki—the Rivonia trialist released from prison in 1987—welcomed his son and other exiles in an emotional address.

He said "For the first time in more than a century we are coming here to be involved in discussions.

"In welcoming you, we also wish the Government well. It is willing, after over a century, to sit down with us to discuss the problems of this country and we hope very sincerely that it will have the backing of the overwhelming majority of whites in this country."

There were emotional scenes at the airport as the returning exiles were embraced by local ANC leaders.

Outside the terminus building, a small crowd of supporters toyed [danced], chanted, and held placards aloft.

A large contingent of policemen maintained strict security and the occasion was filled with irony as SAP [South African Police] and ANC marshals co-operated closely to control the crowd.

Down the road to the airport building a larger crowd of several hundred flag-waving ANC supporters waited to greet their returning leaders. Many more were turned away by the police.

Sitting at the centre of the delegation, Mr Nzo said their task was to "explore with the apartheid regime the possibility of removing certain obstacles to enable the negotiation process to take place."

That was the delegation's mandate from the ANC national executive committee and it would discuss all related matters.

He assured white South Africans that they had "nothing to fear from a democratic South Africa. They, like everyone else, would be expected to contribute to the building of this new, democratic South Africa," he said.

Mr Nzo stressed that the ANC would continue to call for boycotts and the isolation of South Africa until the new South Africa was reached.

He said the country's present position had been reached "through struggle, and that struggle equally must continue until apartheid is no more."

UDF [United Democratic Front] spokesman Mr Mohamed Vallie Moosa announced that the internal members of the ANC delegation—including delegation chief Nelson Mandela, the ANC's deputy president—would arrive tomorrow for consultations about next week's talks.

Tomorrow Mr Mandela, Mr Nzo, and Mr Slovo will address a rally in Mitchell's Plain in the Cape and on Monday the full ANC delegation will consult with UDF and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] leaders.

Mr Thabo Mbeki's answer to the crucial question of give and take in the talks was:

"I don't know what you can give and take about political prisoners. They are either inside or outside."

"What can you give or take about the legislation that put them in prison?"

"The issues have to do with the creation of a situation where all political formations and parties will have an equal opportunity (to take part)."

"So far as we know, there is not a National Party member in prison for political offences nor have NP political meetings been banned under the state of emergency."

"All the issues we will discuss have to do with creating a situation of equal opportunity for everyone."

"Let's all agree that we proceed from the same basic rules."

"So there is nothing to give from our side because we are not holding NP members, nor have we proclaimed any state of emergency and have not passed any Internal Security Act."

"Let's clear this ground and perhaps beyond that it may be appropriate to pose a question about give and take."

ANC Military Holds Soweto Political Rally

MB2804183990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 28 Apr 90

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Soweto April 28 SAPA—On the eve of negotiations between the African National Congress [ANC] and the government an Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC military wing (MK)] commander, on Saturday, called on Sowetans to join the armed wing of the ANC.

"We do not like violence ... Umkhonto we Sizwe is fighting to defend human life not destroy it like the structures of apartheid have done and are still doing," MK commander and former Robben Island prisoner for 18 years Lawrence Phokanoka thundered.

Phokanoka was speaking at an emotional welcome party for 30 released ANC political prisoners at Funda Centre in Soweto, organised by the Soweto Reception Committee. The hall was jammed to overflowing with more than 1,000 Sowetans dressed in ANC colours and singing freedom songs. ANC and SA Communist Party flags were waved aloft as the crowd roared its welcome as each former political prisoner and MK soldier was presented to them.

Twenty-five of the MK cadres were introduced by name and their places of training, and in some cases the kind of work they had been involved in was announced publicly to the Sowetan community for the first time. Most of the men come from the northern Transvaal and Soweto.

"These are your people not terrorists but people like yourself fighting for a better future ... for freedom for the people," Phokanoka roared.

To a crescendo of calls for "freedom," "Power To The People," and "Viva ANC," "Viva MK", Phokanoka appealed to the chanting crowd not to call for and end to the armed struggle.

"Freedom and peace cannot be gained and protected by a defenceless people. These are your soldiers; they stand here waiting for your orders and the orders of the ANC leadership to fight for the peoples freedom."

"To fight for political freedom, and social and economic justice." [sentence as received]

Phokanoka added that President F.W. de Klerk's new strategy was designed to persuade the blacks to lay down their weapons while the government used words as a camouflage in a move to regain their former strength.

"We hope you (people of Soweto) will support the continuation of the armed struggle and not allow the government to use the strategy of retreat to rebuilt itself and threaten the victory of the struggle," Phokanoka said.

The chairman of the local reception committee Dan Montsits called on the MK cadres to sing some of the songs they had sung in Angola while they were training. The crowded hall went wild as the MK men launched into battle cries and freedom songs and toy-toying energetically.

The three-hour political programme was interspersed with several musical events. South African singer Mara Louw, who recently sang at the Wembley concert for ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela, sang John Lennon's song "Imagine." A jazz band and several local artists entertained the crowd of well-wishers.

Mandela, Slovo, Nzo To Address Cape Rally

MB2904114390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] representatives say they have the full cooperation of the police for this afternoon's Cape ANC rally. Rex Murrayfield reports:

[Begin Murrayfield recording] According to a representative of the ANC in the western Cape, police are cooperating fully in preparation for this afternoon's rally in Mitchells Plain.

(Ike Genu) of the ANC publicity committee told me arrangements for the rally are proceeding smoothly and events were due to begin at midday.

Speakers from COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the Federation of South African Women topped the bill.

From about 1500 Nelson Mandela, Joe Slovo, and Alfred Nzo will address the crowd. Arrangements have been made for controlling a crowd of about 200,000 at the Lentegeur sports stadium in Mitchell's Plain. [end recording]

Mandela, Others Arrive at Rally

MB2904131090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Cape Town April 29 SAPA—Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC arrived at the Lentegeur Sports Centre to thunderous applause by the crowd, which had swelled to about 20,000 twenty minutes before the rally was officially due to start.

Mr Mandela, accompanied by Mr Joe Slovo, general secretary of the SA Communist Party and Mr Joe Modise, guerrilla commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation, ANC military wing], took their seats on the specially constructed platform.

A strong northwesterly wind and intermittent rain probably caused many ANC supporters to stay indoors. Yellow plastic sheeting was rolled out on the wet grass for the ANC supporters to sit on, and a plea was made to the crowd to officially join the ANC.

Speakers said membership was R [rand]12 per annum, but that membership could be obtained without payment should potential members not be able to afford the subscription.

A police helicopter circled above the ground and strict security was in force.

Supporters were bodily searched and the press was camped off in a fenced in enclosure with tight security at the gates.

The general organisation of the event was good, with segments of the crowd being roped off into enclosed areas.

More than 1000 marshals helped control the crowd, and the entire proceedings were orderly and well-disciplined.

Mandela Addresses Rally

MB2904153190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1522 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Cape Town April 29 SAPA—ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela said he was named as one of the speakers at an ANC rally at Mitchells Plain on Sunday, but that the organisers were wrong and that he had very little to say.

"I spoke to you on the grand parade on February 11, and have since spoken at several places. Today you wanted to see your leaders and you have seen and heard them, and that should be sufficient.

"All I want to say is that from about a month ago leaflets were distributed in the country reportedly by the ANC. These leaflets called on Africans to kill whites, coloureds and Indians, and to take away their property.

"We issued statements condemning these pamphlets and said they were the works of the right wing," Mr Mandela said.

He had told the public that his delegation was a clear denial of what was said in the leaflets.

"The delegation of the government is composed of Afrikaners only—our delegation is non-racial and also includes the well-known Afrikaner, Beyers Naude. What other evidence is needed that the only non-racial organisation in South Africa is the ANC?"

"The government is worried about the organisation of our delegation, in particular about the inclusion of Mr Joe Slovo. They (the government) pointed out they had a constituency and said it would be difficult to explain why they were conducting discussions with a communist."

Mr Mandela said Mr Slovo was a true son of South Africa, and it was proper for him to help and try to settle the problems of this country.

"We as the ANC are non-racial, and we mean that; that is why we have a non-racial delegation to meet with government."

He said it was strange how white South Africa was prepared to work with the communists when it suited them, but then condemned others again when they worked with the communists.

Mr Mandela said that in World War II, South Africa, France, the UK and the U.S. worked together with the Soviet Union to defeat Hitler.

"We are not going to betray any of our friends. We are going to do nothing to betray those who have stood loyalty by us for so many years."

He said the ANC and the SACP [South African Communist Party] were totally committed to peace in South Africa, and wanted to remind the world that the idea of negotiations between the ANC and the government did not come from the government or from the west, but from the ANC.

The ANC had been urging talks for three years. The fact that ANC was now meeting the government was a victory for the ANC and the organisation would go to the meeting with one aim—to remove all obstacles standing in the way of negotiation. "We don't want this country reduced to ashes."

Mr Mandela appealed to white South Africa to make it possible for the ANC to throw away their AK-47s, to move away from an atmosphere of confrontation and to bring about peace.

"But it is not in our hands to bring about peace—it is government who must open the way and we, the ANC, will do our best to find a solution (for peace) as soon as possible."

The supporters who had swelled to over 20,000 ended the rally by singing "Nkosi Sikelela iAfrica" [God Bless Africa].

Government, ANC To Meet at Groote Schuur

MB3004135890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA—The preliminary talks between the government and the African National Congress [ANC] will take place from Wednesday, May 2 to Friday, May 4 at Groote Schuur, the official Cape Town residence of the minister of constitutional affairs, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, it was announced in Cape Town on Monday. The first session of the talks will start on Wednesday afternoon.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Dr. Viljoen said although meetings of this nature were "normally held at Tuynhuys, in this case alternative arrangements had to be made because the rooms for larger meetings had been booked for other purposes long beforehand."

Groote Schuur, in Rondebosch, is the former home of Cecil John Rhodes, and includes Westbrook, the state president's official residence. The agenda for talks has not yet been released by either the government or the ANC.

The ANC delegation is having talks with leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in Cape Town today (Monday) as a preliminary run-up to their talks with government on Wednesday.

Further on Upcoming Meeting

MB3004160090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1550 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Cape Town April 30 SAPA—Members of the government team participating in this week's talks with the African National Congress [ANC] expect them to be tough, but believe that the importance both sides attach to the meeting is a positive factor.

A source close to the team said it was also encouraging that both State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela had expressed admiration for each other. He said the government intended to keep publicity on the meeting as low-key as possible.

"We don't want to give it an unnecessarily high profile from our side, even though we realise the intense international intention it is attracting."

The government had intended to hold back this afternoon's announcement of the venue—Groote Schuur—

but decided to release it after it became clear the information was becoming generally known.

It is understood that even though Mr de Klerk is to head the government's delegation, he may not attend the talks continuously for the whole three days.

It is understood that he will meet a number of engagement that were on his diary before the timing of the talks was decided.

Although steering committees of the ANC and government delegations have already met to discuss issues surrounding the talks, the actual agenda, length and format of discussions will probably only be decided formally by the full delegations at their first meeting on Wednesday.

It is also expected the delegations will decide then on the issuing of statements about the progress of the talks.

A photo session has been scheduled for Wednesday.

ANC Delegation Meets With UDF, COSATU

MB3004181590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] delegation which is to engage in talks with the government this week on Monday [30 April] held a meeting with the National Executive Committees of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the Congress of SA Trade Unions.

According to a press statement from Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa of the UDF, the purpose of the meeting was to consult UDF and COSATU on the issues to be discussed with the government. The UDF/COSATU delegation consisted of 35 people.

"This consultation was in keeping with the approach of the ANC to canvass the views of the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] at every stage in the negotiation process," Mr. Valli Moosa said in the statement.

Mandela's Health, 'Busy' Schedule Reported

MB2904142590 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 29 Apr 90 p 15

[Special Report by Mark Stansfield]

[Text] If it's Sunday, it must be Stockholm. Or Addis Ababa. Or Cape Town.

Today is the 77th day of Nelson Mandela's freedom. It is also the 77th day of his incredible, punishing, globe-hopping international road show.

This morning he flies from Cape Town to Johannesburg—and then back to Cape Town to address an ANC [African National Congress] rally at Michell's Plain tonight.

How does he do it—at the age of 71 and after 27 years in prison?

The stack of news reports written about Mr Mandela since his release tell the story of a man who, in 11 weeks, has probably circumnavigated the globe several times—with few rest periods.

And therein lies the danger, according to medical specialists who sounded a warning bell this week.

Said one expert, a woman doctor specialising in sleep deprivation: "You can well imagine what such closely scheduled non-stop travelling, sleeping in strange places and having to cope with interviews, meetings and important engagements has done to his sleep cycle.

"By now I predict that Mr Mandela is suffering from slight insomnia brought on by stress.

"Extended and compounded sleep deprivation—especially in someone of Mr Mandela's age—has probably changed his hormone and temperature levels.

"That's no-no as far as I'm concerned. I suggest his personal physician gets him to slow down and relax.

"There's a great danger he could suffer from burn-out soon and collapse," she said.

A cardio-vascular expert, who is an admirer of Mr Mandela's, said pictures of him taken in the 1960s often showed him smoking a cigarette.

"I'm not aware of his personal medical history, but I do know he smoked fairly heavily from about the age of 20 until his arrest.

"He was then in his 40s—whether he carried on smoking in prison is not known, but his previous habit must be telling him.

"He does not smoke any more, as far as I know.

"Mr Mandela seems to be in great shape for a man his age, but I presume during his 27 years in prison he did not have much opportunity for proper exercise, such as playing sport.

"Walking around a prison yard is not ideal exercise, nor is pacing yourself on an exercise bicycle.

"For a man who led a fairly sedentary lifestyle for 27 years his sudden hectic schedule must certainly be telling on him.

"I would definitely get him to slow down.

"Mr Mandela does have a few positive health advantages though," the doctor added.

"In prison his diet was generally good, so he may not be suffering from that western blight, heart disease, which is brought on by poor eating habits.

"But there's no telling what harm his earlier smoking has done. Get him to slow down and rest," he said.

Since his release on February 11 many people have noted how tired Mr Mandela looks on occasions.

But he sometimes looks extremely fit and relaxed in Soweto before he flew off to the Easter Monday pop concert in his honour in London.

But almost from the moment he stepped through the gates of Victor Verster Prison at 4:15 pm on February 11 he has had little rest.

Four hours after his release he was a captive of the media and the ANC publicity machine—a treadmill which does not seem to stop.

He made his maiden speech to the nation from the steps of Cape Town's city hall that day.

Then followed a day of continuous Press interviews and little sleep.

On February 13 he flew to Johannesburg and presented himself at the famous ANC Soccer City rally in Soweto.

By February 14—only three days after his release—concern was already being expressed about his health.

He was suffering from a mild heart complaint and was advised his hectic schedule could affect his health.

The next day, February 15, he was at it again, besieged by Press and adoring ANC followers. He appeared to have disregarded the warning.

By February 18 he was starting to burn out and was forced to undergo a battery of medical checks. He still has daily blood pressure checks.

A cardiogram revealed a small "spot" or "shadow" on the heart and led to his first real day of rest—surrounded by friends and family at his Orlando West Home.

Next day he was up early conducting Press interviews until later that evening.

The same schedule was followed until February 23 without proper rest.

On Sunday, February 25 he joined the jet-set in earnest.

At 10 am he addressed a Durban rally. A mere three hours later he was on stage again—in Bloemfontein. Busy, busy, busy. The next day, February 26, he popped up in Johannesburg, smiling as ever but showing some strain.

On Tuesday, February 27, he boarded an aircraft which flew him off to face a frenetic, closely-timed schedule which only stopped three weeks later in Stockholm.

Lusaka for three days: talk, talk, talk.

Then Harare, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Tanzania: Busy, busy, busy.

Then Sweden and a brief "hello" to his old, ailing friend Oliver Tambo. Then hectic meetings with diplomats, heads of state and dozens of well-wishers.

He must have been exhausted but not once did he refuse an interview or a meeting.

It was now March 12.

Once again he seemed not to have heeded the call to hamba kahle.

By now the ANC executive was worried and announced that Mr Mandela's scheduled appointments would be met on a selective basis to relieve some of the pressure.

What he was putting himself through was "dangerous", warned his long-time friend and one-time personal physician Dr Ntatho Motlana.

"Get out of politics—and Soweto—for a while," he pleaded.

It was too late—the ANC executive was already making plans which stretched far into September and had already accepted an invitation from Glasgow for Mr Mandela to receive the freedom of the city.

March 21. Back in Johannesburg and back on stage at the Human Rainbow concert held in his honour.

A tired-looking Mr Mandela still managed to bop with the best of them that day.

Later the same day, he flew to Namibia.

And he apologised to the Soviet Foreign Minister and the American Secretary of State for making them beat a hasty path to his hotel room door for hurried consultations.

"My schedule is too tight," he told the.

March 23: Back in South Africa. He attended a rally in Nelspruit.

On March 26 it was Pietersburg

March 28—what was to be a soothing, feet-up day with friends in Silvertown, Wattville—became another melee as thousands of fans crowded round to see their hero.

Even on his days of rest—few and far between—he still had to talk and pose.

That afternoon he travelled to Sebokeng to visit the wounded in hospital after a clash between the SAP [South African Police] and demonstrators in Sebokeng.

Stress was evident.

March 29: Rally with teachers in Orlando, Soweto. April 1 in Port Elizabeth.

April 2 was a breathing space—the ANC's National Reception Committee cancelled a rally in Maritzburg. But the visit to Natal was still on.

On April 5 he was in Cape Town to meet President F.W. de Klerk after rallies in Bishop, Maritzburg and Port Elizabeth.

On April 8 it was Lusaka again.

And on to Johannesburg the next day to meet the anti-apartheid movements.

Phew!

But there was to be no letting up—the ANC executive announced Mr Mandela's "tentative" schedule for the months ahead.

Meetings in Angola, Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt, the European Community, France, West Germany, Russia and Canada "among others", were on the itinerary.

On April 11 he was back in Johannesburg for a Press briefing on CP [Conservative Party] allegations of assassination attempts.

April 14: Off to London for the Wembley Stadium pop concert.

April 17: Back in Harare with President Robert Mugabe for Zimbabwe's independence celebrations.

April 19: Umtata

April 21: Johannesburg.

April 22: Back in Umtata.

And this week Mr Mandela fulfills what is perhaps his most important engagement so far—when he heads the ANC delegation at the start of historic talks-about-talks with the Government.

Mandela Press Release Addresses Transkei Poverty

*MB2704124290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1214 GMT 27 Apr 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 27, SAPA—The poverty of Transkei is that of all South African black communities and is the outcome of a lack of access to capital resources, African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela said on Friday.

In a press release sent to SAPA, thanking the people of Transkei for their hospitality during his historic visit to his birthplace, Mr. Mandela noted the disrepair of the roads and the poor facilities at schools and hospitals.

"They lend support to our striving for the even distribution of national wealth and the establishment of a single South African parliament that will put the needs of the entire South African population before sectional interests."

Turning to education in particular, Mr. Mandela said youth had to respect elderly people.

"They must not only go to school but must learn hard and respect their teachers ... we shall always maintain

that education is the gateway to freedom, wisdom, knowledge, creativity, human advancement, and upliftment.

"One the other side ... students should be allowed to participate fully in the planning and implementation of their school work."

Mr. Mandela said he had also urged the youth to abstain completely from interfering with the business fraternity and traditional leaders, whose status was revered by the ANC.

Botha Comments on Solving Nation's Conflicts

*MB2604175590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1446 GMT 26 Apr 90*

[Text] Parliament April 26 SAPA—It was important that South Africa's conflicts were not laid before the international community for settlement, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said on Thursday.

"We must settle them ourselves," he told an extended public committee debating his budget vote.

"We ought to reach a far better settlement among ourselves than that which people would foist on us from outside."

In order to achieve this white and black would have to move closer together to reach a point of balance of interests. There were leaders able to bring this about but there were also forces to the left and right of them bent on preventing this.

"For as long as there are people who feel aggrieved, for so long the struggle to set it right will continue," Mr. Botha said.

For as long as a given party wished to retain the exclusive right to decide what was injustice or to control the police and military, for so long strife would continue.

"If the aim remains to dominate over others, to refuse to relinquish the monopoly in decision-making, we will remain subjected to a battle which no-one can win."

A political settlement was not possible unless an economic system could be implemented which would systematically remove the backlogs.

"An agreement on the franchise will be reached relatively easily if an agreement can be reached on an economic system which will eradicate economic backlogs."

Nationalisation was only the start of greater poverty which would maintain a small dominant elite, entrench privileges of a governing class.

A market orientated system was being identified with apartheid and evoked resistance, just as enforced use of the language of the perceived oppressor had done. For

this reason it was important that discrimination be scrapped as soon as possible.

A new system would require cooperation between the government and the private sector and it would also require a drastic reduction of disastrous wage demands. He said the CP [Conservative Party] was just as big a danger to the survival of the white man and the Afrikaner as were the "verkramptes [ultraconservatives]" of the ANC [African National Congress].

"They do not want to share power. They want to govern without the consent of the governed," Mr. Botha said.

Botha Notes Possibilities of East Bloc Ties

*MB2604155390 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Apr 90*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says that closer ties between South Africa and many East Bloc countries hold enormous possibilities in the fields of trade, tourism, and cultural exchange.

During the debate on his budget vote he said that the South African representative had arrived in Budapest to open the permanent mission.

Mr. Botha said that there were great trading opportunities for businessmen in the promotion of exports, as well as imports, and that he anticipated an improved tourist potential in the near future.

Turning to Poland, he said that there were 7,000 Poles in South Africa and that the Polish authorities had indicated that they would welcome closer ties.

Mr. Botha also told Parliament that a Romanian delegation had visited South Africa on a fact-finding mission and that South African delegations had visited Romania several times.

West Urged Not To Lift RSA Sanctions

*MB2304114690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Harare April 23 SAPA—The president of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid (AWEPA), Mr. Jan Nico Scholten, on Monday called on the West not to lift sanctions against South Africa under the current circumstances, reports Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency].

Speaking at the opening of a 4-day conference in Harare on how to counter the effects of SA [South African] destabilisation on children in the Frontline States, Mr. Scholten predicted that a renewed bid by Britain's Margaret Thatcher to gain the support of other European Economic Community member states in relaxing sanctions would be thwarted at the EEC council's next meeting in Dublin. AWEPA draws its members and associates from national parliaments in Western Europe,

the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Japan and from the European Parliament.

Mr Scholten said it would be a contradiction for the EEC to lift sanctions, after the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution which called for upholding sanctions until profound changes had taken place inside SA. Sanctions, he said, worked, as evidenced by Namibia's independence and the important though on decisive changes in South Africa. He added the West had at its disposal instruments of economic, financial, and arms embargoes that could lead to one-person-one-vote in SA.

The conference heard SA destabilisation had cost the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] some 10 billion U.S. dollars in 1988 alone, the equivalent of more than three times the total development assistance for that year. In the last decade the dead number 1.5 million, of which 900,000 were children; 0.75 million people have been displaced in Angola and Mozambique, he said. Over one million Mozambicans had fled to neighbouring countries imposing heavy strains for such nations as Malawi, which currently hosts more than 700,000 of them.

Mr Scholten said AWEPA had decided to start a special mobilisation programme on refugees in Southern Africa but did not elaborate.

Further on RSA Sanctions

MB2504140490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1353 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Harare, April 25, SAPA—Western European parliamentarians had agreed the international community should increase pressure and tighten economic sanctions against South Africa until apartheid was abolished, Dutch MP Jan Nico Scholten said on Wednesday [25 April].

Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA reported Mr. Scholten told a Harare press conference that as long as the one-man-one-vote concept was not realised in South Africa, sanctions should not be lifted.

We should only lift sanctions if there is an irreversible change in South Africa, said Mr. Scholten, who is president of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA), meeting in Harare.

The frontline issue is not regional, but global, said Mr. Scholten. The dignity of the South African people is at stake and we will work for the children of southern Africa.

Asked what AWEPA would do about Britain's prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who has already indicated she wants to relax sanctions against South Africa, Mr. Scholten said the organisation expected the majority of the 12 European Community countries to oppose her.

We expect new attempts by Mrs. Thatcher at the next Dublin meeting but we also expect that the vast majority of the EC governments will say no, he said.

Mr. Scholten added that letters had been sent to all the EC members states asking them not to relax the sanctions.

Netherlands Warns of De Klerk Protests

MB2504131290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1234 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Harare, April 25, SAPA—South African State President F.W. de Klerk can expect anti-apartheid demonstrations when he visits Western Europe next month, Dutch parliamentarian Jan Nico Scholten said in Harare on Wednesday [25 April].

Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] reports Mr. Scholten is president of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid [AWEPA].

He told a Harare press conference that AWEPA would organise a campaign to counteract the negative impact his (Mr. de Klerk's) visit will have on the liberation struggle in South Africa.

It is unfortunate that some governments will receive him, he said.

Mr. Scholten said AWEPA had invited African National Congress Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela to visit Western Europe at the same time as Mr. de Klerk.

Buthelezi Says ANC Planning To Destroy Inkatha

MB3004130490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has accused the ANC [African National Congress] of training people to destroy his organization. Peter Afteheider reports from Ulundi.

[Afteheider] Speaking during a session of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Buthelezi said that some 200 people left the war-torn areas of kwaMashu and made their way to Lusaka, where they joined the ANC. They are presently being trained to be sent back into the country to clean up Inkatha, he said.

Buthelezi congratulated the ANC on having an effective propaganda machine which had enabled the organization to confuse the South Africa society.

He said he was not denying that Inkatha had participated in violence, as the conflict was one of a protective and retaliatory nature. He admitted that the Security Forces and the kwaZulu police had made mistakes, but said people needed to recognize the fact that they had been prepared to sacrifice their own lives to protect others.

ANC Denies Help From Public Relations Firm

MB3004184390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1831 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] London April 30 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Monday denied reports it had called in the internationally renowned public relations firm Saatchi and Saatchi to devise an advertising campaign on its behalf. It confirmed, however, that proposals from the ailing company for a campaign would be considered.

In a statement, the ANC's chief representative in Britain, Mr Mendi Msimang, said the company had in fact requested, and been granted, an opportunity to present a proposal relevant to the ANC.

Reports that the ANC had called in Saatchi and Saatchi "represent a transposition of the facts".

"A formal approach has been made by Saatchi and Saatchi...requesting an opportunity to present a proposal relevant to the ANC. (They) have been given that opportunity.

"It should be noted that in the course of its work in Britain, the ANC mission continues to meet a cross-section of people and organisations offering support in one form or another."

Saatchi and Saatchi, which over the years became almost a household word in the advertising business internationally after numerous successes with major contracts—including the sphere of politics—has recently suffered financial setbacks and been forced to retrench personnel.

28 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2804104290

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Threat of Nationalization 'Catalyst'—In discussing nationalization, Harvey Tyson in his page 12 "Undercurrent Affairs" column in Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 28 April notes "The mere threat of nationalisation may be the catalyst that integrates the apartheid economy, and brings together the 'haves' and many of the 'have-nots'." "To avoid nationalisation, all business leaders are now looking for a new deal. It is an enterprise passively accepted by a newly enlightened Government." Accordingly, "Next month's meeting between the Consultative Business Movement and the ANC [African National Congress] may prove more significant than the first six talks-about-talks between the Government and the ANC."

Result of Free-Settlement Areas 'Disastrous'—Joe Latakgomo, in his "Write On" column on the same page, discusses free settlement areas, stating "What the government is doing with its free settlement plan is simply to create areas to which people can turn because they have no alternative. The result will be as disastrous as the

American experience. The harsh reality is that the Government needs to plan constructively for non-racial cities and suburbs, and only through this process will a culture develop for each area; not a racial culture, but a culture based on common interests." "Racism, we will learn soon, cannot be justified. It is evil and no amount of smooth talk can hide it."

THE CITIZEN

White Unity Needed To Oppose ANC—"Afrikaners have never been a very united lot. Their history is peppered with broedertwis [fraternal strife]," notes Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 April in a page 6 editorial. However, "They became the government and dominant force in White politics because they believed in themselves and their destiny. Times have now changed. Black nationalism is on the march and is vying with Afrikaner nationalism for power." Meanwhile, "the Conservative Party as the Official Opposition, has a duty to keep both itself and its followers in check." "So our urgent message today is: Cool it. Don't let the new broedertwis reach the proportions where Whites fight Whites while the ANC gains the advantage."

CAPE TIMES

'Sophisticated' Approach by Police Urged—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on April 25 observes in a page 8 editorial: "The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Vlok, has evidently done his best to secure worthy conditions of service and pay for the police." "It is a pity that there had to be the risk of mass resignations before this historic imbalance was corrected." Also, "Since February 2 a rather more sophisticated approach is indicated, calling for tact, restraint and negotiating skills rather than resort to the bludgeon. Yet a new police culture is not built in a day. Let us hope that Mr Vlok's measures herald in an era in which good relations between the police and the people will be stressed and public co-operation with the SAP [South African Police] will be readily forthcoming."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Natal Judicial Commission 'Necessary'—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 20 April in a page 6 editorial states: "Mr de Klerk's rationale for not appointing a judicial commission to investigate the violence in Natal is unconvincing and tends to reinforce the impression—rightly or wrongly—that the authorities may be in collusion with one or the other of parties. It is nonsense that a commission cannot be appointed because the conflict is ongoing and widespread: these are precisely the reasons why a commission is necessary." Therefore, "the sending of army battalions into the townships can only be a short-term solution. A judicial commission could investigate the matter fully and point the way to the restoration of a semblance of normality."

30 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB3004121590

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Government-ANC Meeting 'Historic Beginning'—"The mere fact that a meeting between the Government and the ANC [African National Congress] is taking place at all is more important than the substance of its outcome," declares a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg **SUNDAY TIMES** in English on 29 April. "If, at the Cape Town talks, obstacles to the start of negotiation can be rolled out of the way, that would be a bonus. It should not be impossible for men of genuine goodwill to arrive at a compromise, with face-savers, on matters like the so-called armed struggle, the return of exiles, the release of prisoners and the state of emergency. Yet, even if such agreement is unattainable at this stage, the meeting itself represents an historic beginning."

SUNDAY STAR

No Time for Mandela, De Klerk 'Posturing'—Johannesburg **SUNDAY STAR** in English on 29 April in its page 14 editorial says State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela "can no longer afford posturing and pandering to sectional interests, and must both stay resolutely on course." "In the seven months he has been in power Mr. de Klerk has played his cards openly and quite masterfully, going most of the way to meeting the ANC's initial five demands and bettering that score by opening up previously racially segregated amenities." For its part the ANC "also deserves commendation for seeing sense after initially withdrawing from the talks."

THE STAR

Upgrade Black Education—Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 30 April in a page 12 editorial says all South Africans can agree "the upgrading of education is a top priority." But "there is just not enough money to do what is required—let alone what the masses are being led to expect. But South Africans had better do everything they can, beginning now."

BUSINESS DAY

Attitude Changes Too Great To Achieve Quickly—"The attitude changes demanded by President de Klerk's decision to seek a negotiated future, rather than to fight for a dying past, are too great for most South Africans to achieve so quickly," observes Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 30 April in a page 6 editorial. "It should not be a surprise, therefore, that the ANC leaders—especially the out-of-touch exiles—cling to policy positions that make no sense for a party that assumes it will become, sooner rather than later, the government of the country." "That the ANC continues to demand sanctions is evidence only of intellectual failure, an inability to adjust to new circumstances, of which all

South Africans are to some degree guilty. The truth is that the Nationalist negotiators, having dealt with the reality of sanctions, will not be much put out by the threat of sanctions." **BUSINESS DAY** observes that "long-term responsibility for our welfare is passing from whites who cling mindlessly to their burden, to blacks who mindlessly reject it."

Negotiations To 'Inch Forward'—Editor Ken Owen writes on the same page "not everybody understands" the "question that lies behind the uncertainty" in the hearts of South Africans. "South Africans do not ask any longer whether it will be peace or war, but whether the peace itself will be bearable." However, a "sensible and necessary debate is beginning to take shape between liberal economists and the ANC about the best way to satisfy the needs of the people, which is what economic management is all about. The course of this debate gives hope that a constitution may yet be devised to secure private property rights—the only basis of individual liberty—while leaving questions of taxation, redistribution, growth and social welfare to be decided by the political process." Once the right to property has been secured, "all other questions become manageable." Owen expects negotiations will "inch forward, making barely perceptible progress until, one day, we look back and realise that we have already crossed the watershed, from a white oligarchy to a non-racial democracy, without knowing exactly when we did so. That would be the perfect outcome."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Adds Obstacle To Negotiations—F.W. de Klerk has "added another obstacle" to negotiations between his government and the ANC by saying the "white electorate will have the final say on the new order to be negotiated," affirms the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 30 April. "Under normal circumstances this would be the correct course to follow, particularly as the ANC itself will present the final package to its members for approval. There are, however, some realities to be faced. The country is facing a crisis because it is the minority that has been determining the lives of the majority. Suggesting that this minority still holds the future of black South Africans in its hands is adding insult to injury." De Klerk has "poured cold water" on rising expectations."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Expectations Surpass Government Change—"Expectations of change are running far ahead of what a Nat government can be expected to deliver now," warns Steven Friedman in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg **THE WEEKLY MAIL** in English for 27 Apr-3 May. F.W. de Klerk "angered the Americans by saying that 'simple majority rule' would mean 'white suicide'." But he also said "a vote for all on a common voters' roll would be acceptable if it included 'protection for minorities.' If one examines Nat policy over the past 40 years—indeed, if one looks at it a year ago—that is a

major shift in policy. Why, then, was it ignored or dismissed?" A reason may be that "a vague promise of votes for all on one roll is less important now than visible signs of change." Another reason might be "uncertainty about what the Nats mean. When the president endorses one voters' roll at the same time as he rejects 'simple majority rule' and Gerrit Viljoen talks of the need to 'market' the 'group concept', non-Nats are entitled to be a little confused—and to wonder how seriously to take our rulers' commitment to democracy for all."

THE NATAL WITNESS

COSATU 'Too Politicized'—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 19 April in a page 6 editorial says kwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's accusation that the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) is "too politicised for a union movement" deserves two rebuttals: First, unions—and churches—have virtually been forced into a political role by a perverse system where blacks do not have a proper franchise; secondly, Inkatha itself, of which Chief Buthelezi is president, was instrumental in the formation of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] in an attempt to counter the influence of COSATU. In any event, only an extremely narrow understanding of modern politics would exclude the power of organised labour."

BEELD

Abolish Group Areas Act—"The indication given yesterday by Minister Gerrit Viljoen over the scrapping of the Group Areas Act should be converted into government policy," says an editorial on page 14 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 26 April. "Scrap the act as soon as possible and go full steam ahead for the maintenance and expansion of decent standards. Then all the energy being spent at present traipsing around the act—free settlement areas, permits, and sporadic prosecutions—can be fully channelled into an action plan for maintaining standards. This could be done through legal measures and regulations which are totally color blind. Every South African who is accustomed to civilized standards in his residential area, as well as those striving toward this, ought to find this acceptable, regardless of the color of his skin." "Forget about making the Group

Areas Act part of the negotiation process. Apart from all the humiliation caused daily by the act, its retention will only delay negotiations. No would-be partner in dialogue will accept the whites' good faith as long as a law exists which because of his color denies him that which is accepted as a right by other citizens."

1 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB0105103790

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Trade Unions' 'New-Found' Power—That Workers' Day now falls officially on 1 May, internationally observed as May Day, "represents one of the minor victories for worker power in South Africa," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 May in a page 10 editorial. "The trade union movement can also claim some credit for the fact that Government and the ANC [African National Congress] representatives are finally sitting down tomorrow to talk to each other." The "new-found" power of the unions was "one of the major pressures that helped move the Government's thinking on the ANC. But the link goes further: the very existence and functioning of a strong trade union movement is in itself a good advertisement for negotiation."

Rescheduled NP-ANC Talks 'Tough'—Patrick Laurence writes on the same page that by setting aside three days for talks the National Party (NP) and the ANC have made a "tacit acknowledgement that the rescheduled discussions will be tough and their differences will not be bridged easily. Judging from pre-meeting comments, it is not too hyperbolical to see the talks—which start tomorrow—as a meeting between the immovable stone and the irresistible force." Laurence points out the NP faces a "threat from ultra-rightists who are using more and more bellicose language every day and who applaud the recent theft by rightists of weapons from the air force armoury. The ANC dare not ignore the growing challenge from the more militant, anti-negotiation Pan-Africanist Congress." Therefore, the white ultra-right and the Pan-Africanist Congress are "reminders to both parties that they dare not surrender too much in the 'give-and-take' of negotiations. But, at the same time, they stress the consequences of failure, of abandoning the talks."

Angola

UNITA Congratulates Cadres Commission Delegates

MB2704193890 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1915 GMT 27 Apr 90

[“Joint Communiqué of the UNITA Politburo and Central Committee” issued in Jamba—date not given]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—The UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Politburo and Central Committee met in Jamba April 26, 1990 in its ordinary session under the chairmanship of the movement's president Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi to analyse the regional and world political situation at which the following decisions were taken:

1. They congratulated the co-ordinating commission of the congress of Angolan cadres currently taking place in Portugal and wishing them success in their deliberations.
2. UNITA, like all the Angolans, looks forward to the on-going congress to clearly pronounce on the ceasefire between UNITA and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] aimed at restoring peace, multi-party democracy, followed by free and fair elections and national reconstruction so that Angolans can unite and reconstruct their country.

These objective constitute the essence of the cudent necessities in our country.

Our country free or death
United we will win
The UNITA president
Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi—army general

Congress Concludes, Urges Peace

MB2904075190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] The First Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad concluded at Lisbon's International Fairgrounds today with a call for peace and a society which respects differences and freedom of expression in every field so that creativity and individual initiative can develop.

The congress was also supposed to discuss the country's social and economic situation but it was the political situation that dominated the proceedings.

When they learned that direct Angolan Government-UNITA talks had begun, the participants at the congress called on the representatives to the talks to seek peace, adding that there should be neither victors nor vanquished in the peace process so that the fatherland and the people can be the real beneficiaries. They stated this is surely the triumph that the Angolan people want, adding that the end of the war is a priority that must represent the beginning of a process which upholds a person's right to differ, his right to freedom, and to

safeguarding fundamental guarantees in a pluralist society affording equal opportunities to all.

The participants also said the civilian society to which the cadres belong must play a dynamic role in distributing national wealth. These were the views expressed by the Angolan cadres abroad on a new Angolan society.

Envoy to Portugal on Congress

MB2904084990 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Portugal Rui Mingas attended the closing session in Lisbon of the First Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad. Ambassador Mingas expressed his views on the congress' findings and how they may help when Angolans reunite:

[Begin Mingas recording] This was an opportunity for us as Angolans to meet and discuss matters other than just politics. It was possible for people to discuss issues of interest to Angolan civilians. These issues will be fundamental to the future of our country. We want a peaceful country with real opportunities, and we believe this was the hope of the cadres w/ o attended the congress.

As cadres, they wanted the opportunity to participate in the effective development of our society. Therefore, I believe that this congress—by its nature and the nature of the topics discussed—could be an important contribution to our society. [end recording]

UNITA-MPLA Talks Reportedly To Start 5 May

LD2804002490 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2230 GMT 27 Apr 90

[From the current affairs program “Deadline”]

[Excerpts] It is settled: The first direct and official talks between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] will be held in Portugal in the next few days. This is the first great success of Portuguese diplomacy in Lusophone Africa since 25 April 1974. The credit should be shared equally between President Mario Soares, who provided the initial impetus, and [Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs] Durao Barroso, who managed to break a deadlock that lasted since Gbadolite.

The formal announcement will be made tomorrow by the Portuguese Government. We understand from Angolan sources that the Algarve is the most likely venue for the talks, which are expected to begin 5 May.

This understanding has been made possible by the Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad, being held here in Lisbon, which made possible the first direct and public contacts between members of the two rival movements.

The MPLA has declined to comment on the matter. But Norberto de Castro of UNITA has given us assurances that there will not be a second Gbadolite. The talks this time will be in earnest.

[Begin Norberto de Castro recording] We are going to talk. There will not be another Gbadolite. Now we will negotiate in earnest, to achieve the peace and the true happiness of the Angolan people. Gbadolite was done in haste; the whole thing was ill-conceived, ill-organized, and stillborn. It built up huge hopes among the Angolan people, and in a matter of hours all the hopes were blown away. It lacked any solid foundations. What we want to do now is something substantially different from Gbadolite. [passage omitted]

Of course, we will be banging our fists on the table. Why not? We are human beings like any others. But some calm will be necessary. We are concealing nothing. The fruit has not fully matured yet. We will be trying to ensure that it does. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad provided the opportunity for friendly approaches and embraces between Angolans of the rival members. Norberto de Castro welcomes the propitious atmosphere, but maintains that only the voice of the gun has brought the MPLA to the negotiating table.

[Begin Norberto de Castro recording] Only the war could have achieved it, only the war. Only the thousands of dead left by the wayside, and some of the best sons of my country were left by the wayside. But I repeat, only the war has brought the MPLA to the realization that it is at the negotiations table that the problems of our country's future will be resolved.

Since we do not yet have a 100 percent copper-bottomed guarantee that the negotiations will take place, there is no reason yet for the FALA [UNITA forces] High Command to stop following the order it received a few months ago to generalize the war to the entire country.

And let me tell you that I am fully convinced that it is the generalization of the war that has pushed the MPLA so rapidly toward the negotiations table. Otherwise we would still be waiting, as we have done for several years, for this to come about. [end recording]

That was Norberto de Castro voicing UNITA's stance on the subject of the talks with the MPLA, which are finally about to commence in Portugal.

Official Announcement Expected

LD2804004190 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Excerpt] At noon today [28 April] the secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, D'rao Barroso, will make an official announcement on direct negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA.

The announcement will come on the last day of the first Congress of Angola Cadres Abroad, held here in Lisbon. It will be made at noon at the prime minister's official Sao Bento residence. A government source said that Sao Bento has been chosen in order to underline the importance of this development and thus give it the highest political significance.

Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and Foreign Minister Jaoao de Deus Pinheiro are both in Dublin at the EEC summit. Before leaving for Dublin, Deus Pinheiro had a meeting in Lisbon with his Angolan opposite number, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem Loy, but afterwards both declined to make any statements on the question of MPLA-UNITA talks. [passage omitted]

Barroso Explains Peace Talks

LD2804193290 Lisbon International Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Excerpts] At noon today Durao Barroso, [Portuguese] secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, announced the establishment of direct talks between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Portugal. In a brief statement, he said that the two Angolan warring parties have agreed to enter into negotiations. The venue, however, has not been disclosed, so it is not clear whether the direct official contacts will continue in Evora, where secret talks have been going on for the last two days.

At his brief press conference Durao Barroso emphasized the role played by the prime minister in the entire Angolan peace process, which explains why the official announcement on the negotiations was made from the prime minister's official residence. [passage omitted]

Asked whether the fact that MPLA-UNITA negotiations are taking place in Portugal meant that Zaire was no longer mediating in the conflict, Durao Barroso replied:

[Begin recording] As far as we know, Zaire, and President Mobutu in particular, retains the role of mediator. What has been happening now is the establishment of direct contacts, but as far as we know President Mobutu has not yet been relieved of his mandate as mediator. [end recording]

The secretary of state then went on to give some details on the secret meeting held in Evora, which has made possible the decisive move to official public negotiations:

[Begin recording] I can tell you that the meeting consisted essentially of the presentation by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola of the basic principles for the Angolan peace process. The Angolan Government clarified, explained, and elaborated upon its outlook. The UNITA side listened, reacted on some points, and promised to come back with an overall response to the Angolan Government's basic principles. This is what will happen next—if both sides are agreed, naturally.

It was very important for the success of this first meeting, as the prime minister has pointed out, that it should have taken place away from the glare of publicity. You will therefore forgive me if I am unable to give you any further information on the continuation of this process. It is important that there should be no pressure on the negotiations, and that the talks should be entered into in earnest and not as a form of propaganda. [passage omitted] [end recording]

UNITA Central Committee Issues 'Communiqué'

MB0105061290 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 1 May 90

[Communiqué issued by the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau on 29 April in Jamba—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau held an emergency meeting and found there had been extremely positive results to everything that happened in Portugal regarding Angola. The UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau unanimously decided:

- A. to maintain its willingness to negotiate with the Luanda government;
- B. to thank and reiterate firmly its confidence in and deep gratitude for the Portuguese Government and the sister Portuguese people. The UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau would like to highlight the role played by Dr. Jose Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. May God be with him.

UNITA hereby asks the Portuguese Government and people tirelessly to continue searching for difficult but possible peace for Angola.

- C. to keep its unwavering and irrevocable trust in the mediation of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko as an African who can help resolve an African issue;

D. that it believes it is unavoidable that observers from the United States, USSR, and—why not—Cuba, and Zaire should attend the talks, so we can cement a firm path to peace.

To say that the Angolans can find the path to peace on their own is wishful thinking because the most powerful participants in the Angolan civil war are the Soviets, the Americans, and the Cubans.

To speak loudly at UN or European forums does not mean the same as being materially powerful. This is the reality of life, so the participation of Americans, Soviets, Cubans, and even of Zairian mediation in Portuguese territory is an unavoidable prerequisite.

2. UNITA declares today, 29 April 1990, the complete cessation of all hostile propaganda to the Luanda government and its leadership, with the exception of objective criticism of that government's social and economic programs. This clause comes into effect at 1300 on 30 April 1990, and UNITA asks for nothing in return.

A. UNITA insists that the only communication channels between the Luanda government and UNITA must be the Portuguese Government, with absolute priority; Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the official mediator; and the U.S. and Soviet Governments. All communication outside of those channels can only show the Angolan people and the international community a desire to divert from negotiations.

B. The gesture of halting all propaganda against the Luanda government and its leaders shows the appreciation of those Angolans who (?fight) and die for the Portuguese Government's help in the search for peace and for hosting the First Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad in Lisbon recently.

Within the same political and historic context, UNITA hereby thanks and supports all initiatives for peace in Angola. However, it regrets certain Catholic leaders should have asked UNITA not to support its pastoral letter for peace.

The issues of peace and democracy in Angola do not belong to anyone. They are the responsibility of every Angolan, without religious pressure from any source.

Peace and democracy in Angola is up to the Angolan people and will only result from their awareness, responsibility, and maturity. Peace in Angola belongs neither to the Luanda government nor the armed opposition nor the church nor any other group. It arises from the Angolan people's pressing need for survival, whether they be inside or outside Angolan territory.

Should UNITA be provoked, it will be able to reveal whatever names are hiding under the cover of the Luanda government.

Prussia's King Frederik II said in 1744: Titles are only good for fools; great men have their own names.

3. UNITA recognizes the Angolan state and that it has a chief with whom UNITA, as armed opposition, wants to negotiate.

A. UNITA will henceforth deal with everything representing political opposition to its perceptions as the Luanda government. This means that in addition to recognizing the capital, we admit it has influence over certain regions in the country. Because we have nothing to fear, we can make other concessions, but we will never recognize neither the legality nor the legitimacy of the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

If the Angolan people are asked, they may choose Republic of Angola instead of People's Republic of

Angola until they are able freely, justly, and democratically to express themselves regarding our country's future.

4. Let the Angolans and the world note that UNITA has the material, moral, and spiritual strength to make the necessary concessions to ensure that peace is restored and multiparty democracy is installed in Angola.

However, we neither ask for anything nor want to give anything to anybody. Let peace and democracy rule our beautiful country for which we have fought (?united).

UNITA's wish in this struggle is for the Luanda government and UNITA to sign an effective and lasting cease-fire in June 1990 so no one else dies at the last minute. Within the same context, UNITA wants no more foreign troops on the Angolan soil of Jinga, (Mitiaquibela), Massiava, Mandune, and Agostinho Neto by December 1990 so that we can talk among ourselves about the future of our youth.

Negotiations must continue until then. UNITA must intensify its armed struggle so we can seriously negotiate the resolution to our conflict. During World War II, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said to spare the enemy is to prolong the enemy.

We will be more open and flexible at the talks and will (?express our) trust in Portugal. However, we will also be firm on the battlefield to ensure the peace and democracy we all want will not serve any alien interests. UNITA has no such interests at heart. All we want is that the Angolan people emerge victoriously with multiparty democracy, national unity, territorial integrity, and national reconciliation without any prior advantage to the men in arms.

Through this communique, we challenge before history anyone with anything to contribute to peace and democracy to come forward and do it.

For a free fatherland or death!

United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of resistance of the Angolan people, 29 April 1990, the year of saving the fatherland and achieving democracy

[Signed] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA president, FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] supreme commander, and army general; Brigadier Engineer Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, UNITA vice president; General Miguel Nzau Puna, secretary general; Chief of Staff General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben Ben; Deputy Chief of Staff General Andrade Geraldo Sassungu Santos; Military Intelligence Chief General Isidro Peregrino Wambu Chindondo; and General Altino Bango Sapalalo Bock, secretary for military strategy and security, on behalf of the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau and the FALA Supreme Command

Wants Cease-Fire in June

LD3004201390 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2000 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] In a communique distributed in Lisbon today, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Central Committee Political Bureau says it wants to sign a cease-fire in June with the Luanda Government. The UNITA leadership retains its confidence in the Portuguese Government and people.

More on 30 Apr Communique

LD0105114990 Lisbon International Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] proposed a cease-fire in Angola in June through a communique signed by Savimbi issued yesterday afternoon. UNITA says it recognizes the state of Angola and it is willing to hold further talks, but that it does not recognize the legality and legitimacy of the People's Republic of Angola.

The communique proclaims that since noon yesterday, it has ended all hostile propaganda against the Luanda government and its leaders without detriment to the objective criticisms that UNITA may make of the government's economic and social program. The communique thanks the Portuguese Government for its role in the peace process, highlighting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Durao Barroso. It wants Mobuto Sese Seko as the official mediator while at the same time affirming absolute acknowledged priority to the Portuguese Government.

Van Dunem Meets Portuguese Prime Minister 30 Apr

MB0105084890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 30 Apr

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva received Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy in Lisbon today. The two officials discussed the Angolan peace process.

Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy after the meeting at Lisbon's Sao Bento Palace expressed hope for continued direct talks with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] after exploratory contacts in Portugal's Evora city on 24 and 25 April.

The Angolan official said differences between the two sides will be overcome, adding that frank dialogue seems imminent. He reiterated his optimism concerning both sides' desire for peace.

Meanwhile, rumors are circulating in Lisbon that the first round of direct and (?secret) talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA will be held in Portugal on 13 May. These rumors have neither been confirmed nor denied by the authorities in Portugal or Angola.

Nonetheless, Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy hinted that a cease-fire agreement could be achieved at the next round of direct talks. Minister Loy insisted the obstacles still standing in the way of peace in Angola can only be removed through dialogue.

Regarding the Portuguese Government's role, the Angolan foreign minister said it was not mediating, adding that role still belongs to Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Cabinda Front Takes French Nationals 'Hostage'

*AB3004170390 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT
30 Apr 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, April 30 (AFP)—Four French nationals have been taken hostage by separatist rebels of the Cabinda Liberation Front at the border between the Angolan enclave of Cabinda and the Congo, the Cabinda Liberation Front said Monday.

The front, which is fighting for the independence of Cabinda from Angola, said guerrillas had abducted four employees of the ELF-Congo oil company on Friday.

A front spokesman said that 11 people, mostly French and Congolese, were seized during a raid on an Elf-Congo camp south of the Congolese city of Pointe-Noire near the border, but seven had later been released. The others were being kept as hostages, he said.

The coastal enclave of Cabinda is bordered by Congo and Zaire.

UNITA Reports 27 Apr Military Situation

*MB2704194490 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1920 GMT 27 Apr 90*

[“Military Situation” report for 1200 GMT on 27 April]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—1. In Mavinga zone, MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] 4th Grouping continues to be under our intense artillery scourging—making MPLA troops' lives even more hard in addition to lack of food and water.

At 10:20 on April 26, two MPLA soldiers of the 1st Tactical Group of the 4th Grouping surrendered to our forces. They are Antonio Graca and Mario Ndombu.

2. The remaining groupings continue to be encircled by our forces limiting them within their defences.

3. In Caiundo front, the enemy marching southwards, has arrived at Topa mark. And in a battle against this enemy grouping, twelve MPLA soldiers were killed and two BMP-1's were destroyed.

4. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed forces are determined and will continue to fight as the only language which pleases MPLA.

Office of Army Chief of Staff 27/04/90

Assistant Chief of Military Intelligence
Zacarias Mundombe—Brigadier

*** Need for Third-Force Mediation Efforts Noted**

*90AF0031B Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese
10 Mar 90 p 7*

[Commentary by Filipe Correia de Sa]

[Text] The prevailing situation in Angola makes it necessary to seek solutions which, through their complexity, aim more towards efficiency than urgency. On the other hand, the complexity in question, from the causes of the war to its consequences, demands the exertion of efforts directed towards the arduous task of moving forward inch by inch toward the foreseen objective: the pacification of the country and the acquisition of conditions necessary for national harmonization, which presupposes the nonexclusion of any side, whatever it may be, unless the national consensus, in the last analysis, decides otherwise.

These are the thoughts which we extracted from a conversation which Mario de Andrade had with two VOZ DI POVO journalists and which gave rise to the interview included in this issue.

The proposal prepared by Mario de Andrade, Gentil Viana, and Adolfo Maria and forwarded to both President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, head of UNITA, presupposes a long stretch of dialogue and concerted effort aimed at obtaining peace.

One of the most original aspects of this proposal is the acknowledgement of a powerful factor, many times overlooked in the life of the nations—namely, their “moral reserves.”

In proclaiming the need for the incorporation of a “moral plea” to bring the “Angolan mediation” of the present conflict to a successful conclusion, the authors of that moral plea assert two things, among others: first, that the conflict between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA has spread beyond the two groups (also with regard to others); second—and this is the most favorable conclusion—the fact that Angola has a reserve of capabilities and qualities which it can call upon to propose, through persistent usage of all measures and forces in existence, political, social, and others, a solution which provides for peaceful coexistence in the country of Agostino Neto. After all, nations know how to defend themselves, even from each other.

The proposal, being relatively binding, does not provide for the solution to the problem per se; it is a point of departure of a path whose end, for better or for worse, will depend on contributions made by others, in making it their own. All at once, there will be a light showing the way and everything will come together in clarification of its purpose.

Even though the "moral plea" cannot be visualized as an institution with the image of a juridical individual in the Angolan political panorama, it exists, has always existed (we can find it in the motives which unleashed the struggle for national liberation), and is its greatest authority inasmuch as it heeds and participates in decisions made in the broadest field, that of the principles expressed in any of the manifestations of society itself. From fishing to the purchase of the catch; from music to the metalworker's shop. From writing to other tasks.

The Angolan mediation proposed by Mario de Andrade, Gentil Viana, and Adolfo Maria, if understood in the sense in which the authors wrote it, suggests a great meeting of Angolans. Utopia? We do not believe so, for in the last analysis, what we are talking about is a necessary and desired national debate. Everything to be resolved affects the **total** picture. Therefore, the solution must involve the participation of everyone involved, the guardians of Angolan **moral reserve**.

At a certain point, Mario de Andrade stressed that the proposal he is presenting identifies, as its natural interlocutors, numerous dignitaries scattered throughout the national territory, churchmen, and even representatives of state and traditional institutions; in short, citizens residing anywhere in the country, those aware of reality.

And if we infer from the words of Mario de Andrade when he refers to the ethnic nature of the warring groups, who are definitely a part of the Angolan nation, that their long-standing conflict has made them drag their feet, then Angolan mediation acquires legitimacy as a solution to the problem.

In suggesting the national discussion to put an end to the conflict which has its roots in the years of struggle for national liberation, Mario de Andrade, Gentil Viana, and Adolfo Maria are doing no more than arranging a dialogue to put an end to a conflict which—occurring between two groups (MPLA and UNITA/UPA [Union of the Angolan People])—has now become war between a single group and the state. Thus, the Angolans, represented in that "moral plea," are gaining the legitimacy of playing a fundamental and interested role in the mediation process of a state constituted as a republic and a group which that state was forced to recognize as being in a state of war.

The most stimulating part of this project, in our viewpoint, is Angola's capability of facing up to its challenges. For decades the country has managed to do without the systematic, sound, and tranquil performance of many of its tasks. The war was always present to dispel the people's energies.

A challenge which Mario de Andrade, in his own words, considers capable of seeing fulfilled "as an arduous task until the end of the century." One which achieves its objective, this time, and does not get involved in inconclusive situations.

The proposal was delivered to both sides. We now await the first steps to be made in the terrain.

Presently, Mario de Andrade places the results it might achieve—particularly in Angola—on a secondary level in view of the warlike situation now prevailing, a priority on the national political scene. Thus, the first "task" seems to be to await the decisions of the others.

This proposal, prepared by three widely known individuals, veterans in the struggle for national liberation, Combatants for the Freedom of the Fatherland [CLP], cannot help merit the reception and reflexion of the prestige it demands.

Angola's recent recorded history still needs to include (or who knows, may already include) the modus operandi of Mario de Andrade, Gentil Viana, and Adolfo Maria. Since we are speaking of personalities, it is well to remember what history says of them. It shows the individual and collective paths followed by each of them and this also makes history. Now again, we could not expect otherwise.

Even though in certain circles the proposal might be interpreted as reflecting political ambitions on the part of its collaborators (who for a long time have made it a point to calm any wayward spirits, proposing the exclusion of any adherents of the "moral plea" from any involvement of a political nature within the government), the proposal will not cease to be a challenge in its clarity, objectivity, and national solidarity. Lastly, it evokes what is most cultured and appropriate in the nation, from those in contention with their countrymen.

In the time of Queen Nzinga, such men were advisers. This time may the queen not turn a deaf ear.

Mozambique

* Portuguese Politicians Sponsor Peace Document

90AF0054A *Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese*
27 Mar 90 p 9

[Text] On the eve of Chissano's visit to Portugal, movements in Lisbon are growing to establish a Civic Forum for Peace in Mozambique that will seek direct talks between Renamo and Frelimo. Already circulating for that purpose is a manifesto signed by over 80 deputies from the PSD [Social Democratic Party] and politicians from the PS [Socialist Party] and the CDS [Social Democratic Center Party], including Antonio Maria Pereira, Lucas Pires, Guilherme Oliveira Martins, Antonio Rebelo de Sousa, Nuno Abecassis, Maldonaldo Gonelha, Jaime Gama, Joao Soares, and many others.

The document in question is urging the establishment of a free and pluralistic system in Mozambique that will ensure human rights and development. That will mean either "perestroika" in Frelimo sectors supporting Chissano or a change in Renamo. Afonso Dhlakama recently met with Portuguese politicians and journalists who had

gone to see him from Malawi (where, interestingly, they stayed at the same hotel as the two Dinfo [Portuguese] Military Intelligence Division] agents who usually act as liaison agents with Renamo, mainly for the purpose of negotiating the release of hostages). Dhlakama told them that his movement wants elections and seeks to open up to Europe and the rest of the world and to cultivate special relations with Portugal. France also seems to be included in Dhlakama's plans. He is preparing for a visit to Portugal and wants to set up rigorous international inquiries into the alleged massacres committed in Mozambique by Renamo.

"It is not we who are committing those crimes. I am not lying to you. As a Christian, I cannot lie to you," Dhlakama told the Portuguese who met with him recently. Journalist Henrique Monteiro of EXPRESSO was a witness to part of the talks.

Renamo warns, however, of the possibility that members of SNASP [People's National Security Service] will try to sabotage the current contacts with Frelimo "moderates." With the help of members of Western services, it has been possible to identify some of SNASP's operatives who are in Europe or frequently visit there. They are Bonifacio Gorveta, Jim Piri, Joao Rabajo, Carlos Reis, and Armando Kembo dos Santos.

* Offensive Against Renamo Headquarters Fails

90AF0054B Lisbon *O DIABO* in Portuguese
13 Mar 90 p 27

[First paragraph is *O DIABO* introduction]

[Text] Despite peace rumors, the civil war in Mozambique is continuing, and the government offensive against Dhlakama's headquarters has been halted.

The Zimbabwean troops operating against Renamo in the Gorongosa area have lost the initiative and are now using their helicopters only to transport members of the civilian population whom they captured during the offensive launched in the last week of February.

That information is contained in a communique from Renamo, which admits, however, that the Zimbabwean offensive caused a great number of casualties. Only Zimbabwean forces took part in the offensive. Reportedly stationed in the port of Beira are two Mozambican Army battalions which will probably refrain from going on to Gorongosa, given the failure of the offensive.

This is the third time in 3 years that government forces have tried in vain to clear the rebels out of the Gorongosa area, where Dhlakama has his headquarters.

Besides the situation in that area, Renamo reports actions carried out against government forces and foreign military cooperants in Inhambane, Niassa, and Nampula Provinces. In the case of Nampula Province, special mention should be made of an attack on the town of Monjiqua next to the important port of Nacala.

Officers Removed by Chissano

Meanwhile, President Joaquim Chissano, acting in his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has removed the following from their posts: General Joaquim Munhepe, director of officer training services; Colonel Ismael Mangueira, director of logistics; and Major Lazaro Mathe, director of military equipment.

No reason was given for their dismissal, but foreign observers, namely military attaches, attribute it to the successive reverses suffered by Frelimo forces.

The same observers are of the opinion that if the failure of the attack on Renamo bases in Gorongosa is confirmed, President Chissano's position will move more rapidly toward rapprochement with the rebels. For their part, the rebels said in a communique distributed last week that they refused to "recognize the current Maputo government and its Constitution" and blamed Joaquim Chissano for the continuation of the war.

* Population of Maputo City To Reach 2 Million

90EF0281A Maputo *NOTICIAS* in Portuguese
16 Feb 90 p 8

[Text] (AIM)—Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, could have a population of more than 1,933,000 by 1995 if an effort is not made to restrain the present annual growth rate, which has stabilized at between 7 and 8 percent per year. It is believed that the city's population is currently more than 1.2 million—a figure that represents a "heavy load" for the 675 square kilometers of area covered by the city.

This is the upper limit of the population estimate for 1995 postulated by the population growth studies for the city of Maputo that were made in 1985 and 1986; the lower limit allowed for this figure is 1,532,000.

These data are disclosed in an analysis entitled "Urban Development Problems of the City of Maputo" prepared by the Institute of Physical Planning and presented yesterday at the First Seminar on Sewerage and Sanitation in Maputo, which opened on Wednesday.

According to this analysis, the current estimate of the population of Maputo (1.2 million) is three times the figure obtained in the 1970 census.

The analysis also encompasses the urban problems of the entire country, which have recently been aggravated by the onrushing influx of rural populations motivated by the barbarous acts to which they were subjected in the countryside.

The paper categorizes these problems as "immense in scope, even by comparison with situations found in other large African cities of the same classification as Maputo."

The city of Maputo has grown during the past 10 years in a difficult economic context, the analysis acknowledges.

adding that this situation is having a negative or adverse effect on the possible strategies that have been adopted in connection with planning and intervention in the form of other large-scale priority operations.

The analysis presented at the seminar also studied the dimensions of Maputo's urban problems. It determined that the "classic restrictive factors such as a large, uncontrolled population, low industrial output, and a lack of infrastructures and equipment" were superimposed on the limiting factors of an economic nature.

"Since the country obtained its independence in 1975," the analysis acknowledges, "the essential urban infrastructures have undergone no significant change despite the fact that the population has continued to grow and the phenomenon of migration from the rural areas to the city has intensified."

The uncontrolled growth of the population in the cities gave rise to the existence of "numerous difficulties" both in administration and in operations, which contributed to the accelerated deteriorat^{on} of the housing stock, sewer systems, and streets and to the lack of urban services, especially in respect to the collection of solid wastes.

The analysis states that the planning organs are faced with "serious problems" in respect to management expertise and skilled labor that constitute an obstacle to the execution of any programs for urban improvements.

The presentation of the analysis followed a report on the Sewerage Project for the city of Maputo prepared by Ad. Hordik, an organization connected with the project. The report deals with "conspicuous sewerage problems in the streets"—one of the problems tackled by the project.

Commenting on the report, Amaral Matos, director of Urban Services of the city of Maputo, said it was essential to find ways to overcome the problems that endanger the sewer system in some areas of the city.

Amaral Matos identified a number of regions including Malanga, Mafalala, and Polana-Canico as examples of areas requiring major work on the sewer system to prevent erosion, which currently threatens the future existence of these areas.

Amaral Matos called attention to the fact that the workers employed by Urban Services are utilized to the greatest possible extent "although they have had very little education" and do the work on the sewer system empirically.

The Urban Services department of the city of Maputo employs 94 unskilled workers and two technicians with intermediate skills, Amaral Matos said.

* Cabo Delgado Cashew Crop Falls Short of Goal

90EF0281B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] (ICS)—The Cabo Delgado Provincial Cashew Services are forecasting that the marketing goals for cashews will not be fulfilled, because of the low productivity of the cashew trees resulting from the violent winds and diseases that devastated the region during the blossoming season.

The marketing goal set for the current crop was 3,000 tons, but only 256 tons have been marketed so far and only 2 months remain until the end of the season.

Agricultural technician Valentim Tadeu said that in the previous season the province was able to attain its goal of 1,500 tons.

Valentim Tadeu added that the goals for planting cashew trees were not fulfilled, as a consequence of the demoralization of the peasants, who cite the poor results obtained in the previous seasons as their excuse. They had expected to plant 23,367 cashew trees but planted only 1,050.

During the season approximately 16,811 cashew trees were lost, 4,367 of which were cut down for firewood because they had not produced a crop for a number of years, and more than 227 died from attacks by the tree borer.

Tadeu explained that at the present moment the growers and the Provincial Cashew Services are selecting seed and organizing tree nurseries for the start of the new planting season.

With the aim of increasing cashew production, which has been declining since 1976, the city of Pemba's reforestation project is establishing tree nurseries and its counterpart in Macomia is studying the diseases that attack cashew trees.

* Defense Ministry Holds Laws of War Seminar

90EF0281C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Feb 90 p 8

[Text] (AIM)—The Mozambique Armed Forces (FAM) are going to enhance their knowledge concerning the treatment of defenseless persons and enemy personnel during hostilities, AIM was told by Antonio Hama Thai, chief of staff and vice minister of defense, at the initial meeting last Monday in Maputo of the seminar on the laws of war.

In his opening address Hama Thai said that in Mozambique the principles concerning the treatment of enemy personnel in wartime have been applied since the beginning of the struggle for national liberation carried out by the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo).

Antonio Hama Thai emphasized that a number of talks on the laws of war have already been made in more than 50 of our country's military units.

Following Hama Thai's address Captain Jean Gacon, the Armed Forces representative on the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICV) in Africa, told the participants in the seminar that the protection of civilians and war victims is today an integral part of human rights.

Gacon went on to declare that governments have the responsibility to respect the laws of war and compel respect for them on the part of their subordinates, in order not to have disciplinary problems within the Armed Forces.

AIM contacted Mozambique Red Cross Secretary General Janet Mondlane, who was present at the meeting, to obtain her opinion concerning the holding of the seminar.

Janet Mondlane said that the seminar is very important in enabling military personnel to understand their responsibilities in time of war, particularly as regards the protection of civilians and prisoners of war.

The seminar is being conducted by the minister of defense with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and is scheduled to conclude next Friday.

Taking part in the seminar are officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces and personnel of the Police and Ministry of Justice.

* Association for Beira Unemployed Youth Formed

90EF0281D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] An organization called the "General Association for Young People's Project Initiatives and Technical and Scientific Inventions" has been functioning for several days in the city of Beira in order to organize unemployed youth, Radio Mozambique announced yesterday.

Our source quotes Luis Muiamo, president of the association, to the effect that his organization was formed to combat unemployment and alienation among young people.

It adds that the association's activities primarily involve small-scale construction projects, public-works repairs, painting, and carpentry done at the request of the interested parties.

The association has also enrolled young cooks and fishermen, who as members can be employed by the owners of fishing nets and by the proprietors of hotels and similar establishments.

The radio station also quotes Luis Muiamo as saying that requests have been made to the appropriate authorities

in Beira to acquire installations suitable for the operation of an automobile repair shop.

The association was formed in response to the desire of some young people who have completed technical, intermediate, and basic courses of study and others who are knowledgeable in the fields of auto mechanics and electricity. Some of these young people are working for several companies in the city of Beira, while others are still unemployed.

According to our source, when conditions are sufficiently stable this initiative can be extended to rural areas with the aim of organizing young peasants and artisans.

The association—whose offices are located at the headquarters of the Party Committee of the city of Beira—is operating without any initial investment, and our source says that for this reason most of the revenue it receives at the outset will be used to purchase basic tools for its production sections.

* Military Situation in Massingir Assessed

90EF0281E Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in the district of Massingir in Gaza Province last year destroyed 140 armed bandits and captured 50 others in the course of operations carried out during that period. This was disclosed to our correspondent in Xai-Xai, Virgilio Bambo, by a military source in that district.

The same source added, however, that the political and military situation worsened in that region of the province in the second half of last year, following the transfer of the bandits' main camp from Ndindiza in Chibuto to a location in the Ncuze region approximately 30 km from the the district seat of Massingir and 70 km from the border with South Africa.

He noted that during this period the criminals intensified their actions against the defenseless population, destroying 24 communal villages and kidnapping various elements of the population. Because of the actions of the armed bandits, thousands of peasants were forced to seek refuge either in the district seat or by crossing the border into South Africa.

During the same period the principal access route linking Massingir to the rest of the province was blockaded, making it difficult to get articles of primary necessity into the district.

The same source also declared that the district seat was the victim of three attempted assaults last June, October, and January, with the enemy sustaining heavy losses.

Famine Threatens Thousands

When interviewed, District Administrator Antonio Djedje called attention to the fact that the famine

conditions are assuming dramatic proportions because of the blockade of the highway that links Massingir with the rest of the province, thus preventing the supply of articles of primary necessity by road and also the shipment of surplus products to other markets.

Because of the blockading of the Massingir-Chokwe highway the district seat is without electric power and drinking water, and vehicles there are immobilized for lack of fuel.

The principal sector impacted is the local Health Center, which is accordingly unable to keep a supply of vaccines on hand.

Refugee Children in a Deplorable State

A delegation from the Save the Children Federation—an organization that has its offices in the city of Xai-Xai—was recently in Massingir to evaluate the nutritional situation of the war refugees, and especially that of the children.

Our correspondent, who accompanied the delegation, writes that the refugees housed in the centers in Massingir are living under conditions of extreme hardship because of the lack of clothing, food, and medical care.

The children—who are the most vulnerable sector of the population—seem to be in an acute state of malnutrition, according to an investigation made by Dr. Gilles Ruvilon of the Save the Children Federation.

The doctor appeared to be quite concerned by the fact that many of the malnourished children who had been questioned approximately 2 months previously in that district had not been located, leading to the assumption that they had starved to death.

The majority of the refugees who were approached by our correspondent said they had left their zones of origin in great haste, because of the action of the armed bandits.

Alsa Ngovene, originally of the village of Chibotana, said he had lost more than 400 head of cattle that the criminals had plundered.

For his part, Samuel Macravane—another refugee who was interviewed—said with dismay that his eight children had been murdered all at one time by the bandits, who also stole 200 head of cattle and other means of production in his possession.

* Maputo Port Handling Figures for 1989

90EF0281F Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] The CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-South enterprise last year overfulfilled the production goal planned for the port sector, particularly as regards the number of ships docked and cargo handling. In fact, 727 ships docked compared to the 617 called for in the plan, and 3,096,155 tons of miscellaneous cargo were handled

compared to the planned 2,430,000 tons. These data were made public during the third meeting of the Circle Committee of that enterprise, which concluded last Friday in the capital.

According to the report prepared by the secretariat of that party organ and read at the meeting, 135 ships docked to load and unload various types of cargo—but primarily coal—at the Matola complex; a total of 915,598 tons of cargo was handled.

In addition, 1,155 trains were dispatched and 1,179 were received.

The report also states that productivity last year would have been much higher if it had not been for factors such as attacks carried out by the armed bandits on trains, track, and other infrastructures; the shortage of spare parts needed to repair the immobilized equipment; and other difficulties.

The CFM-South Party Committee cited the need for speeding up the process of evaluating the workers with a view to filling the existing vacancies on the staff of the enterprise.

It also reported that although the process of incorporating and integrating the workers into their new job assignments and wage scales had already encompassed "almost everyone, some adjustments are still being made in individual cases."

Thefts Worry Official Organs

The attacks by the armed bandits on the trains and stations coupled with the thefts in the port area itself, as well as the attacks on unescorted trains on the Machava-Maputo section of the line, continue to be detrimental to the enterprise.

According to the report, on this section of the line some opportunists are causing the immobilization of the trains with the intention of robbing them and frequently threaten the crews when the latter try to get the trains back in operation.

To cope with this situation the party, the Directorate of Railroads, the Provincial Committee of the party, and districts through which the trains pass are studying the appropriate measures. A commander of the Joint Command has already been appointed, and the sector has been reinforced with new militia personnel.

It has been learned that as a result of an operation initiated—and continuing—in the various neighborhoods of Maputo and Matola, 500 stolen tarpaulins were recovered.

During the deliberations of the meeting it was announced that this past year party membership grew at the CFM-South enterprise and currently comprises 46 cells, five circle committees, and one party committee

with district status. The Maputo railway-port complex currently has 1,093 party members and 116 applicants for membership.

*** Minister Announces Salary Raises for Teachers**

90EF0281G Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Feb 90 p 3

[Text] Teachers and other workers employed in the education sector whose salaries remain below 6,000 meticals despite the 16-percent raise will have them increased to that figure. Also, the group of workers whose salaries the 16-percent raise fails to increase to 8,000 meticals will have them readjusted to 8 contos. For the remaining workers—whose salaries are greater than those cited above—the salary increase will be determined by applying the 16-percent increase announced last January.

This salary increase—which takes effect immediately—was announced last Saturday by Minister of Education Dr. Aniceto dos Muchangos during a press conference given on the occasion of the start, next Friday, of the 1990 academic year.

The minister also stated that the seniority bonus—one of the teachers' concerns—will be granted immediately. He added that every worker who qualifies should immediately petition the institution with which he is affiliated, indicating the years of service performed in the same job category.

Because there is a fund for this type of public expenditure, the minister of education has already instructed his provincial directorates to speed up the process of paying this sum to which the workers are entitled. Moreover, the seniority bonus has been viewed as a measure to restore a principle, in that it reestablishes a distinction between veteran employees and new employees. In this connection the minister of education said that there are cases in which workers with 20 years of service were earning—or still earn—the same salary as those with fewer years of service.

On the subject of the family allowance, Aniceto dos Muchangos pointed out that it is illegal, since the law authorizing its payment was rescinded many years ago. He emphasized, however, that a salary supplement could be paid in the case of families of more than five members.

At the same time, he made a point of emphasizing that this salary supplement could be extended to include workers in other sectors of activity in our country.

The minister also emphasized that in view of the current weakness of our country's economy, the demands of the teachers—whether justified or not—cannot be satisfied immediately.

On the subject of the integration of educational personnel into professional careers—a process initiated in 1987—Aniceto dos Muchangos said that the slow pace of the process is due to the large number of workers in that sector (approximately 30,000) but promised that everyone will be integrated within the near future.

At the present time a total of 29,370 workers in the entire ministry have been integrated, of whom 25,000 are teachers. Accordingly, those remaining to be integrated are workers in the shops and warehouses and construction workers. The minister of education also said that those who were integrated in 1987 and 1988 but have not yet received their retroactive pay will be paid shortly.

The Mozambique Government is going to publish a Ministerial Decree concerning the administrative subsidies to be paid to the principals of the elementary, secondary, and intermediate schools, "because," dos Muchangos explained, "the Ministry of Education wants the office of principal to be a separate position with a fixed salary that is not related to one's academic background."

On the question of housing—also one of the teachers' demands presented to the organs in charge of education in our country—Aniceto dos Muchangos said he believes this is a problem afflicting all of Mozambican society, and that therefore his ministry cannot take individual responsibility for the solution of this disturbing crisis. He declared, however, that his ministry can seek ways to support its employees, but only within the real capacities of the nation.

Until the issuance of the regulations governing admission to higher education by means of an "entrance examination," such admission will continue to be granted in accordance with the present procedures, whereby the applicants are nominated by the Ministry of Education.

As one alternative solution to the situation caused by the lack of vacancies in the nation's educational institutions, the minister of education declared that his ministry is authorizing the opening of community schools and also encouraging the opening of private schools, although no regulations have yet been issued to that effect. Aniceto dos Muchangos announced that he has already given the green light for the opening of a university preparatory school in Inhambane.

Liberia**Doe Not To Bomb, Blast Nimba County**

*AB3004212690 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] The Government of Liberia has clarified that it is a policy of the Doe administration to develop every sector of the country and not to create hardship for the people of Liberia by any act of destruction. After meeting this morning with various groups and leaders of political parties at the Executive Mansion, President Samuel Kanyon Doe said contrary to rumors circulating in and around Monrovia, the government has no intention to bomb or blast Nimba County or any other part of Liberia.

An Executive Mansion release quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY this afternoon said that the president's objective has always been to maintain peace and stability and foster the development and unity of the people of Liberia. Referring to his presidential oath of office to protect lives and properties and defend the Constitution, Dr. Doe said he will have no time to engage in any action that will endanger the lives of the people of Liberia and bring hardship and suffering to them.

Dr. Doe reiterated his concern to bring the rebel situation to an end and stop the unfortunate destruction of lives and properties. Accordingly, the president is again appealing to the citizens of Liberia in general and the people of Nimba in particular to do everything they can to have the rebels lay down their arms so that this sad chapter in our history can be brought to a close.

Concluding, President Doe reassured all Liberians and our partners in progress of government commitment to the promotion of national unity, peace, and progress for all.

Guinean Minister Delivers Conte Message to Doe

*AB3004175390 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] The Guinean minister for transport and member of the ruling council, at the head of a four-man Guinean delegation, today delivered a special message from President Lansana Conte of Guinea to President Samuel K. Doe at the Executive Mansion. Although the contents of the message were not disclosed, Presidential Press Secretary Patrick Kugmeh says it centers around Liberia-Guinean relations and issues of importance to the sub-region. The Guinean delegation was accompanied to the mansion by acting Foreign Minister (George Wallace) and Guinean ambassador accredited to Liberia.

Taiwan Embassy Denies Report on Arms Accord

*AB0105060090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] The Embassy of Taiwan near Monrovia has expressed amazement at a report on the British Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC, emanating from rebel leader Charles Taylor, regarding an arms accord between Liberia and Taiwan and that a Taiwanese ship was enroute to Liberia with arms. A release issued today said the embassy wishes to categorically deny the assertion because there is no such accord existing between Liberia and Taiwan.

The release further said there are agreements between the two countries which include education, agriculture, medical and technical cooperation, but do not include arms. The release noted that in affirmation to the above agreement, Taiwan made a gift of 10,000 metric tons of rice to Liberia, which rice arrived on the 16th of April this year.

It is the first time this friendly gesture in goodwill is being extended to the Liberian people since the two countries reestablished diplomatic relations last October, the release said. It also said that prior to the donation of the rice, Taiwan has carried out several projects in Liberia by sending an engineering and construction team to upgrade the 270-km Gbarnga-Minikoma Highway, continuing the construction of the new building of the Liberian Health Ministry, and the setting up of the 15-to-20-member agricultural technical assistant team in Madina and Bamion, and to help Liberia attain self-sufficiency in rice production.

'400 Untrained Army Recruits' Defend Buchanan

*AB3004180390 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT
30 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] Monrovia, April 30 (AFP)—More than half of the 5,000 U.S. citizens living in Liberia had left here by Monday following news that anti-government rebels were closing in on the capital, U.S. officials here said. [passage omitted]

Many expatriates, doubting their chances of returning to Liberia in the near future, sold many of their belongings.

Many Africans from neighboring Sierra Leone and Guinea who were not able to secure flight tickets have loaded up their goods on trucks to evacuate the country.

Western diplomats in Abidjan said many British businessmen and missionaries had refused to leave the country.

They added that there were no more than 400 untrained army recruits in the key iron ore port of Buchanan, some 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the capital where rebels were said to be poised to attack.

The diplomats said rebels could also take the airport within days, which could endanger attempts to evacuate

the remaining expatriates. They added that they expected a showdown in Monrovia soon.

Missionary sources in Abidjan said some of their colleagues were holding out near the town of Harper in southwest Liberia.

They said these missionaries were cut off from Monrovia and would flee to neighboring Ivory Coast if rebel activities intensified in the area.

Meanwhile, American, French and British schools were making plans to close down this week, more than a month early.

Nigeria

Babangida Assures Traditional Rulers on Security

AB3004212990 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] A delegation of traditional rulers from all over the country called on President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks in Lagos today to express their support for the Federal Government. The traditional rulers had earlier met in Abuja, the new Federal capital territory, to seek ways of ensuring peace and stability in the country. The delegation was led by the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki.

In an address, they condemned in the strongest terms the attempt to overthrow the Federal Military Government and disrupt the political transition program. The sultan urged the president to critically examine the security systems in the nation with a view to plugging any loopholes that could be exploited by disgruntled elements. The Federal Government, he said, could count on the cooperation and support of the traditional rulers for any program that was intended to improve the quality of life of Nigerians.

Replying, President Babangida thanked the traditional rulers for the visit. He said that the Federal Government will always consult them for guidance and advice on national issues. The president gave an assurance that the government will do something to improve the security system for the safety of all Nigerians. The visit, he said, will serve as a source of encouragement to the government to continue its programs.

Three traditional rulers from each state of the federation, including the chairmen of the traditional councils, were on the delegation.

President Receives Mitterrand Message on Coup

AB2904121990 Lagos International Service
in English 0630 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida yesterday received a fraternal message from President Francois Mitterrand of France over last Sunday's rebellion by dissident troops. In it, the French leader expressed satisfaction with the

prompt crushing of the coup and the speedy return to normalcy. President Mitterrand noted in particular General Babangida's genuine efforts to ensure stability and development in Nigeria. He recalled President Babangida's recent successful visit to Paris and expressed his condolence to the families of the victims of the abortive coup.

Presidential Special Assistant Reassigned

AB2704162290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has approved the redeployment of Major General Olu Bajowa, a special assistant in the presidency, as the coordinator, movement of federal ministries, to Abuja. The redeployment takes immediate effect.

Traditional Rulers Pay Solidarity Visit

AB2804133290 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that he will continue to work hard together with all well-meaning Nigerians to ensure the progress of the nation. He stated this in Lagos while responding to a speech by a delegation of traditional rulers from Anambra State who paid him a solidarity visit. President Babangida thanked the delegation for the encouragement and solidarity which the visit symbolized.

Speaking earlier, the leader of the delegation, the Obi of Onitsha, Dr. Fallah Okague, pledged the unflinching support of the people of Anambra State to the Federal Government. Representatives of the Imo State's Council of Chiefs, led by Eze Akanu Ibiam, also paid a similar visit to President Babangida.

Radio Nigeria's 'Network Service' Restored

AB2404160690 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT
24 Apr 90

[Text] Lagos April 24 (AFP)—The network service of official Radio Nigeria, paralysed last Sunday following damage to its "vital" transmission equipment during an abortive coup has been restored, AFP correspondents report Tuesday.

The network service, which links the radio's Lagos studio with radio stations in all the other 20 states of the Federation and Abuja, the nation's future capital, was able to broadcast its major news bulletin Monday and Tuesday.

The Lagos station was captured briefly by insurgents Sunday who used it to broadcast their own propaganda. Equipment, buildings and about 20 vehicles were damaged within the radio premises before government troops succeeded in recapturing the station from the rebels.

Loyal troops, with tanks and guns, maintained a guard round station Tuesday.

The government announced late Monday that more than 160 suspected coup plotters arrested were being interrogated, and would be tried next week.

Public Warned Against Harboring Wanted Officers

AB2704160790 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] The Federal Government has warned members of the public not to harbor or assist the military officers declared wanted in their escape bid. A government statement in Dodan Barracks today made it clear that anybody found aiding or abetting the escape of the wanted officers would be summarily dealt with along with the suspects. The statement signed by the chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, advised members of the public who have information on the whereabouts of the soldiers declared wanted to report immediately to the nearest police station or military formation.

Meetings, Rallies Banned on May Day in Kaduna

AB2904195590 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Text] Any form of public gathering, processions, and assemblies have been banned by the Kaduna State police command. This includes May Day rallies. A statement by the public relations officer of the command, DSP [Deputy Superintendent of Police] Mohammed Aminu, said May 1, declared a public holiday by the Federal Government, should be spent peacefully. The ban [words indistinct] currently in view of the circumstances in the country. So other states in the Federation had made similar announcements saying the ban on public processions remain in force.

State Security Agents Reportedly Arrest Editor

AB2904200290 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT
29 Apr 90

[Text] Lagos, April 29 (AFP)—The deputy editor of THE PUNCH has been arrested by men who identified themselves as agents of the state security service (SSS), the independent Lagos-based newspaper reported on Sunday.

Chris Mammah was taken away from his office Friday afternoon, the daily said.

He had yet to be released at 1330 GMT on Sunday, a source in the newspaper told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Before his arrest Mr. Mammah had twice been invited "for a chat" by security agents on Wednesday and Thursday.

Although no official explanation was immediately given on why he was being held, it was thought his arrest might be connected with some stories published on last Sunday's aborted coup against President Ibrahim Babangida.

Another journalist from the same newspaper, Lawal Ogiengbon, was also taken away last Wednesday but he was released the following day, the paper said.

Paper Closed; 2d Editor Arrested

AB0105090590 Paris AFP in English 0324 GMT
1 May 90

[Text] Lagos, May 1 (AFP)—The Nigerian Government has taken steps to bring the country's freewheeling press into line one week after an attempted coup d'état, arresting two journalists and closing down a newspaper. THE PUNCH, an independent newspaper, was shut down Sunday by the State Security Service (SSS), two days after the arrest of its deputy editor in chief, Chris Mammah. There was no official explanation for the moves.

However the crackdown came just three days after an editorial in which the newspaper, assessing the April 22 coup bid, said that "the government... needs to do a critical reexamination with a view to redressing the perceived lopsidedness" in "the sharing of the nation's resources and public offices." The other journalist arrested Sunday, Chris Okojie, was the deputy editor in chief at VANGUARD, another independent Lagos newspaper. On Monday, the Presidency held an "information meeting" for Nigerian media executives, official sources said.

The Nigerian press is one of Africa's most outspoken and least restricted. There are dozens of national and regional English-language newspapers and weeklies as well as many publications in tribal dialects. The press has been dominated for the past week by reports about the attempt to topple General Ibrahim Babangida and some have been cautiously critical of the president.

Babangida's Rule, Christian Discontent Reported

AB2604200790 London BBC World Service in English
1645 GMT 24 Apr 90

[From "The World Today" program hosted by Andreas Gebauer]

[Excerpts] When General Ibrahim Babangida overthrew President Buhari in August 1985, it was, in his own words, to be the final coup, the coup to end all coups. Last Sunday, he was almost proved wrong, and Wole Soyinka, the Nobel Prize winner for literature, had to wake up again to what he once said he dreaded most: a radio announcement beginning with the phrase: My Fellow Countrymen—the all-too-familiar preface to a coup announcement.

True, Sunday's coup was short-lived. Popular support seems to have been limited, and even now, the promised handover to civilian rule in 1992 is still on the cards. But the plotters' reference to the situation in central and southern Nigeria seemed to have underlined once again the impression that discontent in the non- Muslim, southern parts of Nigeria is on the increase, an impression Elizabeth Blunt, the BBC's West Africa correspondent, confirms.

[Begin Blunt recording] I think a certain head of resentment has been building up in certain communities in Nigeria—in the southern communities, the Christian communities—over quite a long period. It is made up of a mixture of things. Some of them are quite real and visible. The governments of Nigeria during President Babangida's time, and the various versions of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) having started off very evenhanded, with a good mixture of people from north and south and center, a good mixture of Muslims and Christians, has gradually, gradually, gradually shifted in balance, until this most recent government. The south is very underrepresented. There are very, very few of the main southern groups, Ibos and Yorubas, represented in government. That is quite tangible.

But there are (?serious), other far less tangible things, mostly instinctive feelings that northerners behave as if they own the country. Southern people feel very powerless. And you hear them in the end say, well, it is easier to let the northerners have their way, because it will just be too much trouble for us if we do not. [end recording]

When President Babangida took office nearly five years ago, he immediately abrogated the draconian Decree No. 4, which denied the press of its freedom, and restored fundamental human rights to the over 100 million Nigerians. As you have been hearing, he made sure that his ruling council adequately reflected the ethnic and religious diversity of the country. And he chose an Ibo from the southeastern part of the country as his number two. But things have changed. The recent removal of the Christian defense minister, Domkat Bali, and the cabinet reshuffle are quoted as reasons for southern resentment.

George Dove-Edwin, Nigeria's high commissioner in London, however, rejects any suggestion that these changes may have something to do with the religious affiliations:

[Begin Dove-Edwin recording] A number of changes were made in the cabinet, alright. Maybe some of those changes made were changes of people who were Christians, but there were also changes of people who were Muslims. I am not accepting that they were there as representatives of their particular faiths. I am saying that their presence there was regardless of what their religious background was, and if they left the cabinet, they did so to return to their official duties in the military, or to

return back to their civilian occupations, not necessarily as religious representatives. [passage omitted] [end recording]

But despite the economic crisis and signs of social and religious tension, President Babangida seems to be determined to fulfill his promise and return the country to civilian rule in 1992. And for those who have doubts, he reaffirmed his aim only hours after Sunday's abortive coup. But many criticize his insistence that only two parties have been allowed to form: the slightly left Social Democratic Party, and the right-of-center National Republican Convention. Moreover, these parties are artificial creations, devoid of any grassroots foundation. George Dove-Edwin, the Nigerian high commissioner in London, defends the decision.

[Begin recording] [Dove-Edwin] Let's go back a bit. We have had a plethora of parties. In 1978, I think we had as many as 52 different formations aspiring to be political parties. This was, I think, reduced to about 13 or 14, and in the event, five vied for the elections of 1979. And see what happened between 1979 and 1983. Now, the present administration considers that the ideal solution from its own point of view is to have two parties. Let us give it a try.

[Gebauer] But by having two parties, will the country not run the risk of having these two parties divide along the old sectarian lines of north-south, Christian-Muslim?

[Dove-Edwin] Not at all, because the constitution would deny them the opportunity of forming a government if they were to be formed on that basis, because each party must so select its officers, locate its offices in such a way that they cover a substantial part of the country. In the election, they must so win that they cover a substantial part of the country, and are not therefore seen to be a regional party.

[Gebauer] They might not be formed according to sectarian lines. They might develop into sectarian lines, might they not? What would happen then?

[Dove-Edwin] This would not be possible because then they would not have the necessary majority to form a government. It will be a (?hound) parliament if they try to proceed on that basis.

[Kabawa] And in that case...

[Dove-Edwin, interrupting] Neither side would have won enough to form a government, no.

[Gebauer] And would the military be prepared to step in again then?

[Dove-Edwin] They will run off another election a few weeks afterward, I would think. But at the [word indistinct] of the day, of course, if after two or three successive elections in the space of a quarter [as heard] and there was still no government, that would be a completely different situation. They might then decide to get together and form a national government, for example, a

government of national unity—not necessarily bring in the military, but that option too would, I suppose, be available [end recording] [passage omitted]

Papers on Coup Attempt, Thatcher Message

AB2604174890 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 26 Apr 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Three papers, the GUARDIAN, the NATIONAL CONCORD, and the DAILY STAR unequivocally condemned last Sunday's abortive coup. The GUARDIAN, in its editorial, said the coup was ill-conceived and its agenda entirely objectionable. In the words of the GUARDIAN, the mutineers were out for nothing but to plunge the country into a bitter and prolonged chaos.

A fourth-page report of the GUARDIAN also says the British prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, sent a solidarity message to the Federal Government of Nigeria yesterday over the foiled coup attempt. The paper quotes the message of the British prime minister as saying that there was much relief in London that the trouble in Lagos was quickly brought under control. The GUARDIAN further reports that Britain promised to assist Nigeria in realizing her objectives for overall national development and the restoration of democracy.

New Ambassador to Namibia Appointed

AB2704150790 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Nigeria's ambassador to the newly independent state of Namibia has been appointed. He is Mr. Edward Abiodum Aina, a career diplomat, who has served in several Nigerian missions abroad. [passage omitted]

Official Sources on Announcement

AB2704151490 Dakar PANA in English 1447 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] Lagos, 27 April (PANA)—The Nigerian Government on Thursday named a career diplomat, Mr Edward Abiodum Aina as its ambassador to newly independent Namibia, replacing General Joseph Garba who was appointed on 19 March 1990.

Official sources in Lagos said the Namibian Government has accepted the appointment of Ambassador Aina who was previously assistant executive secretary of the Dar es Salaam-based OAU Liberation Committee.

Retired General Garba, who is minister of state in the President's Office, has since January 1990 assumed the post of president of the UN General Assembly.

There was no official explanation over the sudden replacement of Garba, but the semi-official Nigerian "DAILY TIMES" newspaper reported Friday that the request for the accreditation of the former Nigerian foreign minister was rejected by the government of Mr Sam Nujoma.

General Garba is the author of a book titled "Diplomatic Soldiering," which has caused a lot of controversy on the Namibian and Angolan issues.

Namibia was last week officially admitted as the 160th member of the United Nations.

New Petroleum Corporation Director Appointed

AB2504203090 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Excerpt] A new group managing director has been appointed for the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. He is Dr. Thomas John who, until his appointment, was the managing director of the Eleme Petrochemical Company. Dr. John replaces Mr. Arei Adam, who has been retired after months of suspension. This follows a reorganization of the corporation announced today by the minister of petroleum resources, Professor Jubril Aminu, at a news conference in Lagos. [passage omitted]

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